

A  
COMPANION  
TO THE  
MAP OF THE COUNTY  
OF  
PEEBLES, OR TWEEDALE;

Published 20th June 1775.

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*Where meand'ring Tweed glides through the fleecy Vale,  
And proudly boasts its Native verdant Dale.*

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COMMERCIAL



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A PREFACE, like the prologue to a play, is the prophetic harbinger of ~~what~~ what will follow ; but as the *plan* of these few pages (to speak in the technical terms of a geographer) are *laid down on a scale*, not less useful than comprehensive, I shall submit the *delineation* to the *compass* of the readers *survey*, without any other prefatory *proposal*, than some few general observations on the success and utility of similar undertakings.

To trace the history of remote events, to investigate the authority, and compare the evidences of cotemporary writers, is the indisputable prerogative of an Elbow-chair-Historian ; but to draw recent occurrences and present facts, the describer must take the *field* and judge from *ocular survey*.

Geography, or a general knowledge of the known world, is no less a polite than useful science, and the liberal encouragement given to every effort tending to inform or instruct, is peculiarly necessary to its  
a 2 existence.

existence.—Tours, Travels, Voyages, and every mode of itinerant discovery, have been applied to the purpose of geography; and few degrees of mankind, but wish to partake of it, and are particularly interested in its success. The statesman, to wield the sceptre of ministerial power, and balance the extent of foreign claims, must have a reference to *general* geography. The divine cannot explore the progressive innovations in holy writ, without the assistance of *sacred* geography; nor the lawyer investigate the equity of litigation, without *local* geography. In short, the politician, the pedant, the scholar, the merchant, the mariner, and every member of the polite arts and sciences, must have a competent knowledge of geography.

By *local* Geography is meant, particular surveys of counties or estates; but, as the latter is little, or in nowise connected with the present purpose, I shall proceed to promulge the theorem of county surveying; in which, I fear not the imputation of plagiarism; for no one, M'Kenzie excepted, ever yet explained the *real* practical part. It ought not to be expected, that one who undertakes the survey of a county, should produce a plan to serve the purpose of distinguishing private property, or that the insertion of every nominal object of little import, will enhance the use or value of the delineation:  
No,



No, the real merit of the work is blended with uninteresting insertions, and therefore ought cautiously to be avoided.

To obtain, by a regular series of triangles, the precise situation of such objects, as, by their pre-eminence and eligible distance, may seem proper points of a base, to command the circumjacent country, is the ultimate business of a county surveyor. From these general fixtures, the intermediate places may be deduced to a certainty, and which being accurately protracted, the course of Roads, Rivers, Boundaries, &c. may be laid down from inspection, providing the draughtsman has a just idea of *proportion*: It may, however, be thought more correct, to chain or perambulate these irregular courses, but every geometrician must be sensible of the falsity of such vague and unnecessary operations, either practised through ignorance or deceit, to amuse the inhabitant with a specious show of accuracy and attention.

I am well aware that cautionary doubts may betray a suspicion of the operator's inability; but he ought not *deceive* these natural incentives with a too high rated opinion of his *practice* and *publication*, lest expectation, wrought to a pitch of almost impossible execution, should sink under the severe criticism of *disappointment*. The method of procedure in the survey of Tweeddale was  
simply

simply this:—Having a *Base line* measured with a *Chain*, &c. as recommended by Mr M'Kenzie, in his treatise on Maritime surveying, on a space not obstructed by an inequality of level, from the extremities of which, by the intersection of *angles*, taken by a good *instrument*, not complicated with an apparatus calculated to *glitter*, without the means of being more *useful*, the *horizontal* distance of two opposite eminences was deduced by *protraction*, and proved by *logarithms*: These terminate points being ascertained, the gradual progression of triangles, *in infinitum*, is too obvious to be particularly described.

I would not, however, be understood to obtrude this method in preference to the merits of others; my sole motive is to expose the absurdity of *wheeling* a surface, where every inequality must add *error to error*.

It would be here unnecessary to premise, that the Map of Tweeddale was taken from an *actual survey*, had I not to add, that nevertheless, some few *errors*, *omissions*, and *mis-spellings* may be found: The difficulty, nay impossibility, of avoiding them, I dare say, is obvious to every candid peruser; but it is morally impossible to shield a publication from the wanton censure of prejudice. Malice is ever ready to expose the faults of others, whilst it endeavours to hide its *own*; but there is no excuse for *ignorant* censure.

To please even a few, of taste and  
judgment



judgment, is a satisfaction any author may rest contented with, and not repine at the ever grateful public, though some few interested individuals may withhold their approbation. A *mechanical* land-surveyor will condemn the superficial measurement of a county, whilst the penurist will grudge a subscription of one guinea towards some hundreds; nay, a gentleman, whose property does not exceed *twenty acres*, will find fault, *because the name was not engraved within the bounds of his estate*; from a scale of one inch to a mile.

It might have seemed an unnecessary reiteration, to crowd another Map of Tweedale on Mr Edgar's, had not I been solicited to take the survey, by an honorable gentleman, and considerable proprietor in the county: The expediency of such an undertaking will be best judged by comparing the two; to that determination I submit, and shall only add, that it was not barely ambition to excel, or mercenary views, which induced me to attempt so laborious a peregrination, but, first a task of instruction, and afterwards an emulation to serve the gentlemen who had so readily approved my design.

I cannot here omit, returning my sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for their hospitable assistance and generous encouragement towards this, my first essay; and am happy the *Map* has met with their approbation; notwithstanding, the unusual severity  
of

of the season I took the survey in, and the peculiar disadvantage of being obliged to send the drawings to London, where, I could not be present to correct the inaccuracy of the engravers copy; however, I can, without flattery, say, that neither attention or expence was wanting, to produce the most *useful* and *intelligent* Map in North Britain.

I have voluntarily, and perhaps improperly, ventured to print the following pages, as a *Companion* to the Map, in hopes that it may be useful, if not entertaining.—With that view, during my survey, I made some enquiries, not necessary to a geographical delineation; though I never meant to dive into the history, antiquity, or etymology of names: That arduous task I must leave to a certain clerical gentleman, of known ability and erudition, and shall think myself happy, if, in my geographical department, I may in any wise assist or excite that reverend gentleman to persevere in his intended promulgation.

GEOGRAPHICAL



## GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

O F

## T W E E D A L E.



**T**HE County of Tweeddale, or sherriffdom of Peebles, is situated in the center of the south of Scotland, between  $55^{\circ} 24'$  and  $55^{\circ} 50'$  north latitude, and from  $2^{\circ} 45'$  to  $3^{\circ} 23'$  of longitude west from London; or, between  $2^{\circ} 15'$  east and  $2^{\circ} 23'$  west of the meridian of Edinburgh: It is bounded on the north, by the shire of Edinburgh; by Selkirk on the east; Dumfries on the south; and Lanark on the west; and is, in extent, from north to south, thirty miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, twenty-two: It contains 251,320 statute acres, or 226,853, of Scots measure: Is 150 miles in circumference, and bears a proportion to Scotland, as one to sixty-four;  
A being

being the twentieth in magnitude, and sixth shire in Parliament for North Britain, to which it sends a Knight, and has one Royal Burgh, which, with Linlithgow, Lanark and Selkirk, return a burghers.

This county is divided into sixteen parochial parishes, with the like number of clergy, and contains **7645** Inhabitants, as deduced from the following alphabetical list.

* Broughton	274	Lyne	160
Drummelzier	320	Mannor	292
Eddlestoun	810	Newlands	940
* Glenholm	270	Peebles	1582
Inverleithen	420	* Skirling	230
* Kilbucho	250	Stobo	300
Kirkurd	260	Traquair	480
Linton	800	Tweedsmuir	250

These, with the suppressed parishes of Kailzie, Dalwick, and Meggot, were formerly comprehended in the presbytery of Peebles; but, for ecclesiastical reasons, the four parishes marked \* were, 6th May 1692, annexed to Biggar.

The boundaries of this, and of most high-land counties, is not easily traced to a certainty; the undetermined state of a march, not distinguished by a brook, a dike, or other visible division, can be only guessed at from information, or by the general idea of water-fall and water-shade, i. e. the water course



course, and greatest height from whence it falls; the latter, however, is not always decisive, and may some times vary the extent of opposite claims.——The boundary of Tweeddale is irregular, and very difficult to describe; for, though I have endeavoured to lay it down with the greatest precision in the map, I do not pretend to infallibility; and hope, where I have erred, the candid observer will attribute such inaccuracy to misinformation rather than neglect. For the particular objects that distinguish the boundary, I refer readers to the map; as description would be no less tedious than unnecessary to those who have it, as well as uninteresting to non-possessors.

The river Tweed has its rise on the confines of this county with Dumfries-shire, and, winding its course through the bosom of this Albian country, gives name to the whole shire, or dale.

Infinite are the number of rivulets that pay tribute to Tweed; the most considerable of which are, Cor, Fruid, Talla, Biggar with Holms, Lyne with Torth, Mannor, Peebles, Quair, and Leithen, each having their sources from the extreme verges of the county, excepting Biggar water, which rises in Clydesdale.—Besides those, there are three rivers in Tweeddale, which do not mix with Tweed, North Esk, South Esk, and Maidwan: North Esk, meeting South Esk at Dalkeith, empty  
A 2 their

their contents into the Firth of Forth, at Musselburgh; Maidwan, running into Clyde near Carnwath, with it, becomes a Firth of that name, below Glasgow.

Tweeddale having no navigable communication, cannot possibly have any maritime trade: Wool is the staple of the country, and few counties in Scotland are so well situated for the raising of sheep.—Nature, indeed, has been bounteous in bestowing a soil and herbage, which the assiduity of experienced farmers, grown wealthy by industry, have learned to improve; nor is the culture of such parts, as will admit of tillage, neglected.

The spirit of improvement, lately diffused, may justly be attributed to the example of a worthy Baronet; whose taste and judgment does honor to the sons of Tweed. The country is abundantly watered; the soil dry, and air pure; nor are the seasons unfavourable to such productions as are properly sought for. In the valleys, grain is produced with the same success, of the same quality, and as frequent, as in more champaign counties. In short, every advantage is taken, where nature encourages, and, with such judgment is the rapid progress of improvement making, that it is not to be doubted but Tweeddale will vie with the more early improvements of the neighbouring shires.

On a cursory view, this country appears one uninterrupted chain of mountains, or  
entire



entire chaos of earth, but the internal investigator will be agreeably surprised to find, in the words of the poet, “ Fertile valleys, “ beautifully diversified with verdant hills, “ richly fringed with flowing springs, that “ filter through the concavities of an irregular surface, to the bosom of their common mother” Tweed “ whose meandering stream lulls their vibrated rill to rest, “ and consigns her sylphian young to the “ briny regions of Neptune,” below Berwick.—Tweed, from its utmost source to its influx with the British Ocean, runs a serpentine course of 102 miles, and, upon an average, falls fifteen feet in each: It also receives the rivers Etrick and Yarrow, from Selkirk-shire; Galla from Mid-Lothian; Leader from Berwick-shire; Ale, Jed, Oxnam and Tiviot, from Roxburgh; Ednam from the Merse; Glen and Till, from Northumberland; and Black and White Water from Berwick-shire; and, though the longest river in Scotland above the tide, has not one precipitate fall in its whole course.—The etymology of Tweed is but faintly guessed at: Most probably from the still and gentle murmur of its run.

Of the 251,320 acres in the county, not above one tenth are arable; the residue, chiefly, being excellent pasturage for sheep, very little of which is improveable for any other purpose: Though there is a uniform scarcity of wood throughout Tweeddale, yet it is  
very

very evident, from living authority, and the appearance of the country, that this shire abounded in wood of a natural growth, before the luxurious demand for mutton and broad cloth was encreased to the present excess. The farmer now finds it easier to *live* on the produce of thousands, than on the precarious yield of a few dirty acres: —The mart for live-stock and wool, is found more profitable, than the *unfashionable* exposure of necessaries from the dairy, hen-house, or tillage: Such antiquated procedure, amongst the tenantry, might do well for the last century, but would disgrace the annals of 1775; and the land-holders, seeing themselves the dupes of vassals, like the prodigal, borrows from those who make him pay *cent. per cent.* for what he cannot exist without. —The monopoly of farms is a prevailing evil throughout Scotland, and, in no county, to a greater excess, than in Tweeddale: To this plurality may be attributed the gradual depopulation, and frequent emigration to a still more unfavourable clime; for the smaller tenant, feeling the weight of an encreasing rent, with the advanced prices of domestics, is necessitated, unwillingly, to seek relief in the bosom of a distant desert, or submit to the galling yoke of servitude amongst those individuals who deprived him of an hereditary consequence.

It has been publicly recommended by an  
 eminent



eminent gentleman, not less known in the commercial world, than for his patriotic zeal for promoting the woollen manufactures, to improve the breed and management of sheep: In this, I am assured, he is mistaken; for, should the farmers, towards the upper part of Tweed, introduce a larger specie of sheep, from the lower pasture or downs near the sea, they would either be destroyed by the severity of the seasons, or degenerate to a still lesser breed.—The only improvement that can possibly be made, on those *highland* farms, is to rear clumps of fir, and cultivate the growth of hay, to preserve the sheep from the inclemency of the weather; and, to improve the quality of the wool, less tar might be made use of in smearing: Of these, however, experience is the most competent judge.

The air of Tweeddale is keen, but pure, and friendly to longevity; consequently healthful. The people, says Dr Pennecuik, are industrious and careful, but somewhat tenacious of old customs: In their persons, strong, healthy, and vigorous; but very justly reprobates their habitual unclean manner of living; yet adds, that they are sober, shrewd, diligent, and social. The Doctor computes the number of inhabitants to be 8000, in the year 1715: Notwithstanding the vast improvements on the face of the country, since that period, we find (1775) a decrease

crease of 355 souls: A circumstance too generally felt to obviate the reason.

The soil in Tweeddale, being of a dry gravelly texture, yields more plentifully from the moisture of spring rains; and, though the harvests are in general later than in some counties, are seldom overtaken by winter's frigid blasts, as in Lamber Muir; where the frost rind, and congealed snow, too often nip the budding ear of grain in embryo.

Most of the rivers in Tweeddale, rising from the highest grounds, are easily flooded, by the innumerable springs that flow to one stream, which a heavy rain suddenly encreases to violence, but which as suddenly subside.—Even the smallest brooks abound with trout, and salmon are taken in most of the principal waters after the latter end of January.

Besides the natural produce of the country, sheep, wool, skins, yarn, stockings, blankets, mauds, butter, cheese, coal, lime, and free-stone, are considerable articles of commerce; and some advances have lately been made to establish a few branches of the woollen manufactures in Peebles: An effort which must owe its success to the public spirit and vigilance of a certain active chief magistrate. Providence has been particularly careful to supply the wants of mankind with some alleviation of nature, and, in no one instance more essential, than in the invaluable article of fuel; for, where coal and  
wood



wood are most generally wanted, we find an inexhaustible magazine of mols, which, when properly consolidated, makes not only a cheap, but an agreeable fire. There are coal mines in Tweeddale, yet they lie in such an exterior part of the county, as makes it equally extravagant and difficult, to give a general supply: The town of Peebles, however, and its vicinage, are plentifully supplied, at a moderate expence, from a coal fold, lately erected at Howgate mouth.

Amongst the many useful and ornamental improvements, now in agitation, roads are not the least worthy attention; more especially in an open country, where materials are easily had. Tweedale is no exception to this incitement; but money, the *summum bonum* of every undertaking, does not flow from Scotia's tumultuous plains, as from the mines of Peru; notwithstanding the assertion of a certain local geographer, who gilds the Attick mountains of Clyde, with, "These verdant hills are stored with gold." Roads in Tweedale are not less frequent than good, and the sanction of parliament is procured, to complete every direct road in the county: Bridges are now most to be wished for; the precarious certainty of travelling, where a flooded river renders it impassable, is too often fatal to intercourse, and prejudicial to public, as well as private convenience. The present post road to Dumfries, obliges

the mail to pass Tweed twice, though the expence of building bridges, might easily be avoided, by continuing the road on the west side of the river, with no other disadvantage than being nearly half a mile about.

The seats of many of the resident gentry, exhibit not only taste and judgment, but an early display of elegance: Modern buildings are neat and convenient; gardens, plantations or policies, are inseparable appendages to a fine house; but, in Tweedale, they are really *policies*: There are also some extensive plantations, detached from the purpose of shelter, which, to a succeeding generation, may afford no small degree of profit and pleasure.

Tweedale, being a county near the frontiers of that indissoluble barrier, to the natural affections of a people united by nature, but dupes to the sanguine measures of continental ambition, repeatedly felt the iron hand of oppression and intestine ravage, before the border laws were mutually put in force; and, during the incursions from the sister kingdom, it was found necessary, for every proprietor of consequence, to assume a military, as well as civil capacity, not only to preserve domestic authority, but to defend himself and dependents, from the frequent depredations of a lawless custom, that then prevailed on both sides of the border. To surprise by stratagem, and forcibly carry off the  
earnings



earnings of industry, was to gain glory at the expence of every virtue, human and divine: The thirst for reprisal, was equally strong, and led them, fearless, through the most inaccessible mountains, to force restitution; the only immediate recourse, to restore property, or avenge a like prejudice, real or ideal: Achievements which distinguished the boasted heroism of the times.

“ Scotland,” says a reverend author, “ may be said to have been an aristocratical government, no prince being reckoned but as holding the first honorary place in the kingdom, and little regard was paid to his authority: Most lands being held by a feudal tenure, the nobles were considered as sovereigns on their demesnes, and their dependents obliged to defend them against the power of majesty or insult of subjects.” However this system of aristocracy might effect a contempt of sovereignty in general, the chieftains in Tweeddale, had a still more interesting motive, for estranging themselves from fettered monarchy. Their lives and properties were too much exposed to the hourly depredations of the border insurgents, to court the partial and uncertain smiles of ministerial power: To a mutual and local democratical confederacy, they owed their safety; and their fortified habitations secured them from foreign or domestic attacks: These castles,

or, as they are sometimes called, towers, were generally built on the peninsula of a river, at a narrow pass, or in a moss; at angular distances, within view, of each other; a deep ditch, and draw-bridge; a river, rock, or other impenetrable frontier, defended this garrisoned mansion from human force; and a few lofty trees; or a surrounding eminence, from the assaults of nature.—Inferior landholders occupied, what is now called, peel-houses, *i. e.* Houses with vaulted apartments, to secure their living property in imminent danger, and an outer stair, leading to upper lodgments for the family.

Every imaginable precaution was necessary to preserve the most valuable effects, from the ruffian hand of a lawless banditti. Circular entrenchments were made on the summits, not only to secure cattle, but to serve as exploratory camps to the lower forts, and give a general alarm on any approaching attack. These circumvallations were raised on the most advantageous situations, to command an extensive prospect, and easy access; and, frequently adjacent, or opposite to each other.—Vestiges are yet extant, and many of them are, to a degree of enthusiasm, believed *Roman*; from the probable conclusive authority of CHESTERS; by which appellation, most of them are known:—They are also, often, called *rings, camp, castle, law, and gallow-law*; the last would



would signify, that they were also places appointed for the execution of justice. They chiefly consist of three or four rounds of earth, raised from the fosses that intervene; and, with one or more entrances, have a prætorium or beacon in the center.

Most antiquaries agree, that all Roman stations and forts were quadrilateral, and that those of a circular form, reputed so, are spurious, being either British or Danish camps. There is not the smallest probability of any Roman erection in Tweeddale, if we except Lyne; notwithstanding the too sanguine assertions of Gordon, and other itinerant delineants, whose imagination, heated with a superior warmth of erudition, fondly fostered every appearance that bore a resemblance to antiquity, and claimed an indisputable belief from their learned elucidations.

I have already observed, that the armed residence of the opulent chieftains, were at distances, within view of each other, and that they formed a confederate chain of strength, to oppose and resist the gradual progress of foreign invasion, or internal affray; this is too universally known to be doubted. The Strath of Tweed exhibits a scene of hostile relics, more entire and intelligible than elsewhere: From Oliver castle, to Elibank tower, may be traced the remains, real or traditional, of these united forts;

forts; and, in like manner, from Elibank tower to Berwick.

Every remarkable object will be more particularly noticed, in describing each parish, and such historical or traditional anecdotes given, as are received in the county; indeed, too many of the latter are believed implicitly; yet, as Dr Johnson, in his tour to the Hebrides, says, “ Tradition is a meteor, “ which, if once it falls, cannot be rekindled;” and therefore, very naturally transferred to a succeeding age.

Though there has certainly been roads of communication, between the Roman stations in Britain, yet we find no visible tract to or from Lyne camp. Had Tweeddale been an improved county, it might have been supposed, that the permanent labors of these indefatigable invaders might have yielded to the plow, but no such evidence can be adduced.—What is now called the *thief-road*, entering this county, (as is thought) near the Birkhill path, running by Winterhope, Cramalt, over Dollar law, and Scrape; and, crossing Tweed below Stobo, passes Lyne, Newlands, Linton, and through the Cauldstane flap, northwards, cannot be imagined *Roman*; for, even in the most cultivated parts of their incursion, there are still some remains to be seen.—Were modern roads made with the same attention to futurity, we need not wade through a spongy mass of mortared earth.

The



The waste grounds in Tweeddale, being grassy, and less covered with heather, than the north of Scotland, is not friendly to the propagation of the feathered game; but hares are more frequent than elsewhere, and the county is too much exposed, to colonise Foxes. The rivers, abounding with the finny brood, afford an agreeable exercise for the skilful angler, and a profitable support for many industrious poor.

No county in Scotland, of the same extent, can boast so many ancient and honorable families, as that of Tweeddale: Many of whom claim a precedence to any other of the same name; and are not the less tenacious of hereditary dignity, that they have given up the ferocious pageantry of their predecessors. Hospitality, without parade, is now no stranger to their board; and every rank seek but to become useful to society. The exalted stations which several gentlemen (natives of this shire) hold in the legislature, are but doing justice to their distinguished worth, whilst the lower class are not less remarkable for their peculiar knowledge of life, consistent with the dictates of christian equity; but they are by much too rigid in religious restrictions: A clergyman, to support the appearance of sincerity, and win the popular zeal, must divest himself of every social feeling, and become a hermit to the laity. This prejudice seems to be upon the decline; but  
secessions

secessions from the establishment are not less frequent; nay, so violent are they in opposition to patronage, that the present incumbent of a populous parish, was seated in the ecclesiastical chair, by a military force.

The inhabitants in Tweedale, though not numerous, are, in general, healthy, and prolific beyond belief; some instances of which are too recent to be doubted; I am sorry, however, to observe, that the spirit of emigration is likely to drain the country of many of its most useful members, the peasantry, whose natural genius for the labors of the field, cannot be enough commended. On the whole, it may be said of Tweedale, “ That nature was neither very stingy, nor  
“ was she very lavish of her gifts of genius  
“ and capacity, to its inhabitants;—but, like  
“ a discreet parent, was moderately kind  
“ to all.”

Though there are few natural curiosities in Tweedale, yet there are many natural beauties, not less attracting.—No description can do justice to the pleasing diversity that present the eye, on an ocular survey; and no one ever enjoyed the whole, with that minutia, the author of this humble attempt did.—“ Here, the rural stream is en-  
“ veloped with the thirsty flock, whose mu-  
“ tual bleatings meet the verdant hills, and  
“ echo the sonorous sounds of a variety of  
“ voices; whilst the watchful shepherd, and  
“ faithful



“ faithful prince of dogs, redoubles their  
 “ assiduous care, to conduct the flocks  
 “ to the higher ground.—With what  
 “ luxuriance of thought, may the mind of  
 “ sensibility feast on the happy triumvirate  
 “ before him; whose minds, untainted with  
 “ the vices of tuition, feels no propensity  
 “ to become apostates to the will of nature.  
 “ —Happy in themselves, they seek not the  
 “ ferocious pleasures of the less rational part  
 “ of the creation. The shepherd enjoys his  
 “ existence without the allay of frigid dis-  
 “ appointment; content with the reward  
 “ of his labours, thinks gratitude his duty;  
 “ and, unallured by gain, claims no merit  
 “ from his honesty.—His trusty curr, con-  
 “ cious of his dependence, and taught to  
 “ the manage of servitude, knows no other  
 “ desire than to be usefull;—Whilst the in-  
 “ erring innocence of the fleecy tribe pro-  
 “ tects them from the insult of correction.”

These reflections may occur, in propor-  
 tion to the degree of pleasure we receive from  
 the objects; for, a mind, blind to the mild  
 efforts of simplicity, can never relish the  
 scenes of rusticity; but every heart, less cal-  
 lous to the love of nature, must forcibly feel  
 the effect of contentment.

Boundless are the vast tract of grounds,  
 which afford pasturage for sheep; and, as  
 innumerable are the flocks that inhabit these  
 attic regions:—Most of the hills wear an a-  
 C greeable

greeable aspect, are easie in ascent, and few of them barren of herbage; nor are they so frequently interrupted with horrid precipices, or frightfull mosses, as many mountainous wilds in Scotland; add to these, the salubrity of the air; the diligence of the farmer; the certainty of markets, and vicinage to the capital: Tweeddale may justly claim the *Golden Fleece*, as a proper emblem of its support.——As a proof of the encreasing wealth of the store-farmers, no less a sum than L. 2300 has been advanced on the entry of *one tenant* to three farms; and no less a number than one hundred score of sheep, on *one farm*, towards the head of Tweed. Dr Pennecuik also asserts, that 9000 have been sold in one day at Linton market.

I shall now conclude this section of my description, with this parody from Dr Pennecuik

“ So farewell Tweeddale, *we’re* no more thy  
 “ debtor,  
 “ Let him who censures *us*,—describe thee  
 “ better.”

and add a list of the parishes in Tweeddale; with the number of acres in each; as deduced from a medium calculation of seven hundred acres in a square mile.

Tweedsmuir



Tweedsmuir	33380	Mannor	18110
Linton	27860	Traquair	17290
Drummelzier	23750	Stobo	12530
Inverleithen	22270	Glenholm	9060
Eddlestoun	21250	Kilbucho	6710
Lyne, with Meg-		Kirkurd	6620
got,	18580	Broughton	4660
Peebles	18210	Skirling	2880
Newlands	18160		

# DESCRIPTION

# DESCRIPTION

of each PARISH

## IN

# TWEEDALE.



### BROUGHTON PARISH.

Robert M'Queen, Esq; of Hardington

Broughton	Bridge Farm
Broughton house	Mains
Broughton Shields	Meadows
Clover hill	Ratshill
Stirkfield	Bogfides
Langlaw hill	Hope
Know	Rotten raw
West Farm	Broughton mill

Mr Peter Sybbald and Mrs Lorimer.

Burnetland

Broughton kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron:—Mr Henry Grey,  
minister.

Broughton, has the parish of Kirkurd  
on



on the north; Stobo on the east; Kilbucko on the south; and Skirling on its west march; Is, in length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and its width, from east to west,  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ;—contains 4660 acres, and 274 inhabitants. The whole of this parish, excepting Burnetland, being one property, is termed the barony of Broughton; and has been much improved within these few years, by its late worthy proprietor; a gentleman, “whose memory must be ever dear to the “sons of Tweed”; and, though no living monument has yet been raised to perpetuate his munificence and public spirit, he will always be remembered as the patron of every polite and liberal art.

The village of BROUGHTON, is now a regular and well built hamlet, on the road lead- from Edinburgh to Moffat, with a good public house, and an annual fair held on the 22d September, O. S.

BROUGHTON HOUSE; formerly called *Little hope*, and then, the seat of that noted apostate, *Secretary Murray*, is now ruinous, having been burnt down, in 1773, through the negligence of a servant, soon after it had been repaired by Mr Dickson.

BROUGHTON HEIGHTS, over which the Moffat road passes, is 1483 feet above the level of the sea.

PYKET STONE; a rude collection of stones, to distinguish the united marches of three estates, on the highest summit of Broughton and Stobo heights; 1300 feet above the in-  
flux

flux of Weston Burn with Tweed, and a bout 2100 above the sea's flow.

CASTLE; an inferior eminence, on which has been a circular fort for the preservation of property; the vestiges, now extant, are very faint.

# DRUMMELZIER PARISH.

Alexander Hay, Esq; of Drummelzier

Drummelzier	Ward
Drummelzier castle	Burn-yard
Hapcarton	Mill
Thane's castle <i>in ruins</i>	Mill-loch
Thane's mains	Kingledoors
Rake-head	Glenmuck shield

Sir James Nasmyth, Bart. of Posso

New Posso	West Dalwick
Gruntlaw craig	Birchen brow

Alexander Hunter, Esq; of Polmood

Polmood	Bourhouse
Patervan	

The Right Honqurable James Montgomery, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer,

Stanhope	Stanhope Herds house
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Drummelzier kirk and manse :  
Earl of March, patron:—Mr William Wallace, minister.

The



The Parish of Drummelzier, is bounded, by Stobo on the north; Glenholm on the west; by Lamington in Clydesdale on the south west; Tweedsmuir on the south; by that part of Lyne parish called Meggot on the south east; and by Mannor on the east:—Is, in extent, from Nor-east to south west  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ : contains 23750 acres, and 320 inhabitants. This extensive parish comprehends New Possò, West Dalwick, Birchenbrow and Gruntlaw craig, which, till the annexation, 17th November 1742, were a part of the parish of Dalwick.

DRUMMELZIER, is a large irregular village; every house almost of which, has a particular name, and sited on the banks of Powfail; near to which is *Merlins grave*; said to be the earthen sepulchre of that renowned British bard; who, was born at Carmarthen in south Wales, about the year 460.—The fabulous, and uncertain history of this prince does not inform us how he reached so distant a country; nor who gave rise to the well known prophetic couplet,

“ When Tweed and Powfail meet at Mer-  
 “ lin’s grave,  
 “ Scotland and England shall *one* monarch  
 “ have.

Doctor Pennecuik affirms, that on the very  
 day

day (24th March 1613) James the first of Scotland, mounted the throne of England, Powfail burn forsook its former course, and by a singular overflow, met the Tweed at Merlin's grave.—The Haugh, here, is esteemed the largest and most fertile plain on Tweed-side, above Kelso.

DUMMELZIER CASTLE, or *Place*, as it is commonly called; was formerly the seat of the family of Tweedie, then, the most powerful chieftain in the south; and absolute monarch in Tweed-dale.—This stupendious building, though in use when strength rather than elegance characterized the times, is very ill situated to assail or defend; of this, they became sensible, and added to its safety a fort now called the Thanet Castle.—It is not particularly known, how this part of the estate of Oliver, was alienated from the family of Tweedie; but thought to have been about the latter end of James the fifth's reign.

THANES CASTLE; by the country people called *Tennis Castle*; Is the remains of a lofty building, whose situation, on a pointed rock, might defend the Thane or Lord of Drummelzier from the rude insults of the times; as well as curb, and keep in subjection, the vassals of that potent chief; nor did independence escape its baneful authority without doing homage to the powerful master of this lordly mansion. “These Castles,” says Dr Johnson, “afford another evidence  
“ that



“ that the fictions of romantic chivalry had  
 “ for their basis the *real* manners of the feu-  
 “ dal times, when every Lord of a feignory  
 “ lived in his hold, lawless and unaccount-  
 “ able, with all the licentiousness and info-  
 “ lence of uncontested superiority and un-  
 “ principled power. The traveller, who-  
 “ ever he might be, coming to the fortified  
 “ habitation of a chieftain, would, proba-  
 “ bly, have been interrogated from the bat-  
 “ tlements, admitted with caution at the  
 “ gate, introduced to a petty monarch,  
 “ fierce with habitual hostility, and vigilant  
 “ with ignorant suspicion ; who, according  
 “ to his general temper, or accidental hu-  
 “ mour, would have seated a stranger as his  
 “ guest at the table, or, as a spy, confined  
 “ him in the dungeon.” What a happy  
 change? when the rude insolence of majesty  
 submits to the friendly impulse of nature,  
 and considers inferior circumstances in life,  
 as a gift from the same omnipotent hand  
 that bestowed more liberally to him.

New Posso ; formerly called Dalwick,  
*vulgo* Daick ; had, for its owner, the chief-  
 tain of the name of Veitch, and was, then,  
 only remarkable for having a few large Pear  
 trees, on which herons used to roost ; and  
 which gave rise to the paradox of “ *Fish,*  
 “ *Flesh, and Fruit on the same Tree.*”——This  
 feat, from being a lonely mansion, in the  
 bosom of a gloomy mountain, is now the  
 D extreme

extreme reverse: The vast improvements made by its present possessor, have proved, not only an ornament to Tweedale, but a worthy example of emulation in the gentlemen of the county.—The botanical and culinary gardens, are justly esteemed the most copious; and the pleasurable attention, with which they are cultivated, is sufficiently expressed on the front of the Green House.

“ Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these.”

The remains of the kirk of Dalwick, are still visible to the southward of New Poss; as are the ruins of a Peel-house, at Lour, to the north; near to which, a stone ax was lately found, supposed to have been a druidical instrument of sacrifice, but more probably an allusion to the name of the gentleman in whose possession it is.

On the heights, above the Lour, is the *Dead Wife's grave*, where, it is said, a female Hibernian, sharing the perilous fate of her husband, fell a sacrifice to the forward zeal and inveteracy of the country people.

POLMOOD; is a small, but neat seat on the banks of Tweed; with a *few* trees, to screen it from the piercing blasts that thrill through this narrow chasm.—The whole of this estate belongs to the surname of Hunter, who claim a precedence to any other family of the same name; and, are said to possess  
an



an original charter, which Dr Pennectik copies in the following words:

“ I MALCOLM KENMURE, KING, the  
 “ first of my Reign, gives to thee NORMAN  
 “ HUNTER of POWMOOD, the HOPE up and  
 “ down, above the Earth to Heaven, and below  
 “ the Earth to Hell, as free to thee and thine as  
 “ ever GOD gave it to me and mine, and that  
 “ for a Bow and a broad Arrow, when I come  
 “ to hunt in Yarrow, and for the mair suith,  
 “ I byte the white Wax with my Tooth, before  
 “ thir witnesses three.

“ The year of GOD, ——— { May,  
 { Mauld,  
 { and Marjorie.”

From the strictest enquiry, no such charter exists, though there is strong presumption, that William the Lyon did make a similar grant of lands to Norman Hunter, a refugee, who having followed the Norman Conqueror into England, fled from the arbitrary oppression of his successors, to seek shelter in Scotland.——A little to the north from Polmood, are, scarcely discernable, the vestige of a fold for the security of cattle, now called *Chester-knows*, fondly believed Roman.

EDDLESTOUN PARISH.

The Honourable George Murray of Blackbarony,

Eddlestoun	Dans-kiln
Darnhall	Eddlestoun mill
Darnhall mains	Kilrubie
West mains	Pratstile know
Hattin know	

Alexander Murray, Esq; of Cringletie.

Cringletie	Upper Stewartoun,
Wormiestoun	part of
Herds house	Nether Stewartoun,
	part of.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Portmore.

Kingfide	Loch mill
East loch	Tweedaleburn, part of
West loch	North shield
Loch mouth	Kilburn
Craig foot	Shiplaw
Leadburn, part of	Cloigh
Upper Falla	Courhope

William Brown, Esq; of Harehope.

Harehope	Harehope mains
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Stewart



Archibald M<sup>c</sup>Arthur Stewart, Esq;

Borland, part of		Milkinson
Longcote		Windylaws, part of

Alexander Hay, Esq; of Drummelzier,

Harkhouse		Shipridge
Harkhouse mains		

Mr John Ballantyne of Stewartoun.

Upper Stewartoun,		Nether Stewartoun,
part of		part of

John Elliot, Esq; of Chaple hill

Burnhead		Manland
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The reverend Mr Thomas Gibson,

Borland, part of		
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Mr John Patterson of Windylaws

Windylaws, part of		Windylaws burn foot
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Eddlestoun kirk and manse:

Earl of March, patron:—Mr Patrick Robertson, minister.

Eddlestoun parish, has the parishes of Penicook, and Temple, in Mid-Lothian, on the north and east; Inverleithen on the east; Peebles and Lyne on the south; and Newlands on the west.—It is in extent, from  
north

north to south, ten miles; and its greatest breadth  $5\frac{3}{4}$ :—Contains 21,250 acres, and 810 Inhabitants.——The post road, running through the interior part of this parish, has added not a little to its improvement, but good roads will always have the same effect, when properly cultivated; and coal, lime, grain, and other necessities being easily transported, must tend to the convenience and encouragement of industry.

EDDLESTOUN, is a large village, on the opposite banks of Peebles, or, as more generally known, Eddlestoun Water. The *old town*, through which the post road runs, exhibits a miserable pile of earthen hovels, as noxious to the smell as to the eye of every nervous traveller, and must excite a wish, that they were removed to the western isles; but the new town, under covert of the church, is much less exceptionable.—This united hamlet, affords no less than three houses, *pro bona publico*; and has a fair, annually held on the 25th September: It had also one on the Tuesday before the 12th July, now removed to Peebles.

DARN-HALL, is, and has been for many centuries the seat of the truly ancient family of Murray of Blackbarony; a surname no less honorable than numerous, and, by Nisbet, thought to be from Germany. The family of Blackbarony have had vast possessions in Traquair and Eddlestoun: Sir  
John



John (emphatically called the Dyker) was master of Horse to James V. whom, it is said, he repeatedly entertained and accompanied on his excursions into Tweeddale. Sir Alexander Murray, a knight, whose epicurean taste for magnificence, suited the dignity of an eastern prince, rather than the wealth of a highland laird, built the house of Darn-hall and made great improvements on the lands; but the male-line of the family becoming extinct at his death, the then mutilated paternal estate fell to the second sons of a no less honorable branch of that name, the lords of Elibank.——Near to Darn-hall, on the north side, is the gallow law, where probably the unhappy culprit met the condign reward of injustice, or the too severe punishment of an arbitrary superior; and, on the south side, is Dans-kiln, where, it is said, the *Egyptian faws* held their convivial meetings.

CRINGLETIE; a seat, pleasantly situated on the west side of Peebles Water, with an extensive plantation to shield it from the rude blasts of Boreas, and add useful and ornamental value to its mature improvements.

HAREHOPE, whose situation, in the bosom of a bleak and lonely vicinage, would have damp't the most arduous spirit for improvement and solitude, had not its present proprietor had fortitude to undertake its improvement, with success.

MILKINGSTON

**MILKINGSTON RINGS**; the vestiges of a circular encampment, or defensive refuge for property, with circumvallations, fosses, posterns, wards, &c. more intire than many similar forts for the like purpose.

**NORTHSHIELD RINGS**, is, in form, size, and preservation, the same as those near Milkingston.

The **WATER LOCH**, is not less a beautiful than remarkable sheet of water, on so great a level above the sea; having no supply but from one small stream, and giving rise to South Esk. It abounds with a variety of fish, particularly eels and pike; and is the periodical resort of water fowl:—For its size and shape, see the map.

**KINGSIDE EDGE**; a ridge of hills, rising gradually from North Esk and Tweed, over which the post road leading from Edinburgh to Peebles passes, 700 feet above the sea's level.—There is the remains of a small camp on the north end, called the *Cairn*.

**COWIE'S LINN**; a small, but rapid cataract, which falls from a rock on an inclined plane of about 35 feet; and has been some inducement towards the improvement and of planting of its banks.

**SHIP HORNS**, or rather *Sheep-horns*, are a remarkable tumulose, resembling the hulk of a ship, which imagination has not a little assisted so to name.

**KAIMS**, near Tweeddale burn, are a few small



small mounts, or knows; natural; but bears a resemblance to those in Dogden moss, by Greenlaw, in Berwick-shire.

DUNDREICH, is the general name of a high and spreading mountain, on whose summit, called *Brown Dod*, is a large cairn or heap of stones, that now distinguishes the several properties adjacent, about 2100 feet above the level of the sea.—This Hill, I have been told, also gave title to the Murrays of Black barony.

There are several architectural remains in this parish, as, at Hopetoun, Harkhouse, Borland, Darnhall Mains, Stewartoun, &c. but they are scarcely worth particular notice.

## GLENHOLM PARISH.

William Loch, Esq; of Hawkshaw.

Glenholm	Kittlehall
Rachan	Hairhill
Mill	Glenacha
Slack	smallhope.

John Welsh, Esq; of Mossfennan,

Mossfennan	Shoulder.
Crossburn house	

Alexander Tweedie, Esq; of Quarter.

Quarter	Glackfoot.
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Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet, of Possio.

Cardon  
Cardon Mill  
Glenhigton

Chaplegill  
Glenkirk  
Leishfoot.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Hyndford.

Glencotho | Kay's Craigs.

David Dickson, Esq; of Kilbucho.

Whitflade. |

Alexander Hunter, Esq; of Polmood.

Wrae. |

John Bertram.

Duck-pool. |

Glenholm kirk and manse:

Earl of March, patron:—Mr Bernard Haldane, minister.

The parish of Glenholm is bounded by Broughton and Stobo on the North; by Drummelzier on the east and south; by Coulter, in Clydesdale, on the South west; and Kilbucho on the west. Its length, from north-east to south-west, is  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles; and breadth, from east to west, 4:—Contains 9060 acres, and 270 inhabitants. This parish comprehends the Strath or Glen of Holms Water,



Water, and though its situation and fertile soil are sufficient incitement to improve, yet there is scarcely a hedge or tree in the whole parish:—An attempt was lately made for coal on Holm's Common, but for want of necessary succours, the exotic adventurer was obliged to give up this valuable undertaking.

GLENHOLM, or as it was formerly spelled, Glenquholm, is a small village, inhabited by few more than the spiritual and mental teachers.—The church is at present rebuilding.

On the RACHAN HILL, are the remains of a British camp, enveloped with an immense quantity of stones, evidently collected from the plain below; but for what purpose, is unknown: Probably to celebrate the heathen worship of the Druids, or borne to the summit as a penitential scourge to heal the wounds of a guilty conscience, or acquiesce with the sacred mandate of an antient British priest.

DUCK POOL, formerly an extensive property, granted by James V. to a John Bertram, in consideration of his escorting that monarch through the demesnes of Sir James Tweedie, Thane of Drummelzier; who, being informed that a stranger had passed his mansion, without paying the wonted obedience to its lordly owner, pursued the King, with sixteen attendants, uniformly arrayed,

and mounted on white horses, to Glenwhappen; where, having found the refugee amongst his friends assembled, imperiously demanded corporal satisfaction for this ideal affront; but the King, discovering himself, brought Sir James on his knees for pardon, which was then more readily granted than forgiven.—The present proprietor of Duckpool is the immediate descendant on that gift, now reduced, by the more powerful lairds, to little more than one acre; which, however, acknowledges no superior, tax, or assessment.

WRAE, is the ruins of a lairdship, or peel-house, formerly possessed by a branch of the Geddes's of Rachan: Near it is a blue slate quarry, wrought with great emolument to its owner.

KITTLE HALL, a structure of the same consequence with the Wrae; till lately, in the possession of Geddes of Rachan, and now ruinous

CARDON, till within this century, a seat of the name of Murray:—This edifice is also in ruins.

MOSSFENNAN, is a small and pleasant seat, in the bosom of a grassy mountain, near Tweed; the improvements on which are not less useful than ornamental.

INVER-



INVERLEITHEN PARISH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Traquair.

Inverleithen	Common
Nethertown	Ormiston.

Alexander Horsbrugh, Esq; of Horsbrugh.

Horsbrugh castle	Kirna
Pirn	Purvis hill
Hillend	Hall brae foot.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hynd-  
ford

Colquhar	Hulhope
Glentrefs	Woolandslee
Whitehope	Craighope
Kitty's cleugh	Huthope.
Lee	

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.  
Nether Horsbrugh | Caberstoun.

Thomas Ballantyne, Esq; of Holilee.

Gaithope know. |

Mr Patrick Horsbrugh.

Green. |

Inverleithen kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron:—Mr Stephen Oli-  
ver minister.

This

This extensive parish is situated on the confines of the county, with the parishes of Temple, Herriot and Stow, in Mid-Lothian; and with that part of Inverleithen parish, belonging to the shire of Selkirk: Is also bounded by Traquair on the south; by Peebles on the west; and by Eddlestoun on the north-west: Its greatest length, from Dundreich to Gaithope know, is  $10\frac{1}{4}$  miles; and 5 miles in breadth: contains 22,270 acres, and 420 inhabitants. Leithen water, with its aids, rise within the circuit of this parish, and winding its course through a long and narrow glen, meets Tweed opposite Quair water.—The high lands are wild and uncultivable, but the haughs and banks of the rivers are remarkably fertile; oats, in particular, are raised with great increase:—Were the intended road over Dewarswire completed, it would add greatly to the convenience and improvement of the country. The new turnpike road from Peebles, through Inverleithen, towards Selkirk, Gallashiels, and Kelso, is a public weal.

INVERLEITHEN, is a large and populous village, on the west side of Leithen water, whose rapid and unbounded course frequently alarms its safety:—The old bridge is equally unsafe and incommodious, but the new one just finished, is an agreeable relief; though it is to be feared, the violence of the waters will endanger this valuable erection.

The



The town is divided into several farms, each of which has a particular name, and a fair is annually held here, on the 14th October.

HORSBRUGH CASTLE, is an old tower house, pleasantly situated on the top of a rising ground near Tweed; and affords not only an extensive view, but displays a venerable relic of ancient grandeur, and feudal dignity.

This seat is, and has been, the paternal estate of Horsbrugh of that Ilk, for time immemorial; its owner is the undoubted chieftain of the name: The Castle and Nether Horsbrugh were formerly a part of the parish of Kailzie, suppressed the 2d August 1674.

NETHER HORSBRUGH, above which is the ruins of a large building, seemingly to have been a place of strength.

At ORMISTON, is also a peel-house, now in ruins.—It is said, “the feather of a bird” will frighten a flock;” in assurance of this old adage, I shall here expose a lasting effigie of that notorious *Wolf* in human shape, Murdieson; who, with his guilty colleague, Millar, purloined the property of many, to satisfy an innate thirst for malicious avarice; till justice sacrificed them to an ignominious death.

PIRN, was formerly the heritage of the name of Tait, a respectable family now extinct; the heiress having married Horsbrugh of that Ilk, the estate is now in their possession.—

session.—The house is a neat modern building, with a spacious garden, remarkable for having the earliest, and most delicious fruits in abundance: There are also many recent improvements; and a laudable intention of extending the policy.

GAITHOPE KNOW; on the confines of the county with Selkirk shire; yet uncertain how much of its appurtenances belong thereto; but from the small proportion its owner pays to Tweeddale, admits of nothing more than delineated in the Map.—Near Gaithope, on a small mount, is five erect stones in a circular form, which seems druidical, but tradition reports it to be the burial place of the plague.

WINDLESTRAW LAW; a huge mountain, near which, the counties of Edinburgh, Selkirk, and Peebles meet: Is 2295 feet above the level of the sea, and has a deep mossy surface to the very summit.

LEE PEN, is a high and pointed hill, of a pyramidical shape:—On its summit, 2150 feet above the sea's flow, is an immense quantity of small stones, collected, as is supposed, for a Beacon to alarm the country on any approaching danger. Mr Lambe, in his history of Floddon field, has the following verse.

“ The wardens all, look that you warn,  
 “ To hearken what the Scots forecast;  
 “ If



“ If they the signs of *War* discern,  
 “ Bid them the *Beacons* fire fast.”

CAIRN HILL; by some called *Crichton Cairn*, is a stupendous mountain, like Lee Pen, with a beacon for the same purpose: — These piles of stones are often termed, Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c. and Hills are as variously named, according to their magnitude; as Law, Pen, Kipp, Coom, Dod, Craig, Fell, Top, Drum, Tor, Watch, Rig, Edge, Know, Knock, Mount, Kaim, Bank, Hope-head, Cleugh-head, Gare, Scarr, Height, Shank, Brae, Kneis, Muir, Green, &c.

Besides those hills, particularly mentioned, there are many others not less remarkable for height; as Dunslair, Sole, Whitehope Law, Blakehope scarrs and Bowbeat: Near the latter, is a small stagnated piece of water, called the *Eye*, and said, but erroneously, to be unfathomable: There are also several ruinous buildings in this parish, as at Glentress, Purvis-hill, Colquhar, Lee, &c.

## KILBUCHO PARISH.

David Dickson, Esq; of Kilbucho.

Kilbucho	Goseland
Kilbucho house	Mitchel hill
Mill	Raw
Mains	Blenewing
New Mains	Burnside
Parkgatestone	Call-late.
Cleugh	F Miss

Miss Agnes Dickson of Hartree.

Hartree	Knowhead
Mill	Pyetknow
Netherhouses	Blackbyers
Thimblehall	Burnfoot
Threepland	Easterplace
Shawhouse	Bamflatt.
Houflack	

Kilbучо kirk and manse:

David Dickson, Esq: of Kilbучо, patron.  
—Mr William Taite, minister.

The parish of Kilbучо, has Skirling and Broughton on the north; Biggar and Coulter, in Lanark-shire, on the north and west; and Glenholm on the south-east: Is 4 miles from north to south, and  $4\frac{3}{4}$  east and west:—Contains 6710 acres, and 250 inhabitants.——The whole of this parish, being in the hands of two proprietors, has received some valuable improvements; particularly, cutting Biggar Water in a lineal direction, and is capable of many more.

KILBUCHO, according to Dr Pennecuik, is a regality; of which, the laird of Kilbучо is heritable master, by prescription.——The church, dedicated to St Bede, is, sometime since, rebuilt; and an ever-flowing spring, adjacent, said to have been consecrated to religious purposes, still retains the name of that venerable author.——The mansion



mansion house on this barony, is not an adequate appendage to the estate.

HARTREE, is a tower house, eligibly repaired; with an extensive improvement on its plantation and agriculture:—Near Easterplace of Hartree, is a small know or tumulus, visibly a human erection, and probably Danish; seems to have been either a burial mount, or, an object of direction through this marshy vale; as there are similar stations at Biggar and Wolf-clyde, at equal distances.

—I cannot help observing, that were the project, of general service the course of Clyde might easily be diverted through this swamp, to influx its contents with Tweed.

## K I R K U R D P A R I S H.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hyndford.

Kirkurd	Hopes
Ladyurd	Whinny know
Lochurd	Smidie hill.
Frost hole, part of,	West mains
Kaimrigend	Hairstanes
Bryland Burn	Kirkclean.

William Lawson, Esq; of Cairnmuir.

Nether urd	Shaw
Mill	Hayrig
East mains	Tofts
West mains	Bryland.
Mount, part of,	F 2

His

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.  
Mount, part of, | Millside mill.

[ Mr ———— ]:  
Sunnyacres. |

Kirkurd kirk and manse:  
Earl of Hyndford, patron:—Mr Thomas  
Gibson, minister.

The parish of Kirkurd, is bounded on the north, by Linton and Newlands; by Stobo on the south-east; Broughton and Skirling on the south; and by Dolphington, in Clydesdale, on the west:—Is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in extent, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in breadth:—Contains 6620 acres, and 260 inhabitants. No parish in the county, is in a better state of improvement than Kirkurd; especially towards Tarth Water; and the seat of its noble patron, is no less comparative.

KIRKURD; a modern built church, removed from the site of the old one.—The etymology of *Urd* is thought to be *quarter*, or fourth part; as, Kirk-urd, Loch-urd, Lady-urd, and Nether-urd.

KIRKURD HOUSE, is an elegant and spacious building; with an extensive policy, and other ornamental appendages: The hedges through which the turnpike road from Peebles to Glasgow runs, is remarkably mature, and the situation of the house  
is



is no less romantic than eligible :—This large estate, till lately, was the resident property of Geddes of Rachan.

In the parks of Kirkurd are two small mounts or tumulus called the *Castle* and *Law*; with a circumjacent parapet, or dike, of an irregular form; which Mr Gordon, in his itinerary, thinks artificial, but does not condescend on their use: The smaller forts, or redoubts, at Ladyurd and Lochurd, to the right and left of this, are strong presumptive proofs of its having been a military erection; but many think it rather to have been a general rendezvous of missionaries, north of the Roman wall.

NETHERURD, formerly belonged to a son of the Tweedie's of Drummelzier, and afterwards to a John Law, 1685:—The estate holds of Duke Hamilton; and has received many considerable improvements from its present worthy proprietor.

HAIRSTANFS; near which are a few erect stones, placed in a circular form, which are said to be the pale of a *Druidical temple*; but with how much certainty, I shall submit to better judgment.

HELL'S CLEUGH, is the name given to a dark and narrow chasm; without any other reason for dedicating it to the regions of his infernal majesty.

Gordon mentions two circular encampments on *Broomy-law*, which I acknowledge not to have seen.

From

From the name, Kaim, or Camprig end near Broughton Heights, one might conjecture that there had been some out-works on Mount Hill, or the heights above.

# LINTON PARISH.

Several proprietors.

Linton.

William Lawfon, Esq; of Cairnmuir.

Cairnmuir	Ingrastoun
Hareshaw	Ingrastoun bridge
Maidwanhead	end.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hyndford.

Blyth	Shuttle hall
Knock knows	Waterfide
Mill	West fide
Longstruthers, part	Blackford
of,	Nanse Batties
Gallow bank	Muir house
East field	Slipperfield
Rig end	Westwater.
Mossend	

Miss Johana Douglas of Garwalfoot.

Garwalfoot	Whitehill.
Mill	

Charles



Charles Hamilton, Esq; of Spittlehaugh.

Spittlehaugh	Jeanfield
Mill	Longstruthers, part
Boag's bank	of.
Paul's green	

Sir William Montgomery, Baronet, of Macbiehill.

Upper Whitefield	Nether Whitefield
Middle Whitefield	Bargain mount.

William Hay, Esq; of New-hall

Carlips	Bergen hill
Carpet	Harbour craig
West mains	Turtle bank.

John Chatto, Esq; of Hendaxwood.

Broadhaugh	Stoneypath
Bridgehouse	Fairslack.
Mill	

Allan Lockhart, Esq; of Cleghorn

Linton muir	Dean foot.
Herds house	

Mr David Cleghorn of Fairliehope.

Fairliehope. |

John M'Douall, Esq; of Logan.

Kingseat. |

The

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.  
Wakefield.

Sir James Clerk, Baronet, of Penicook.  
Harley muir.

Mr James Dickson.  
Baddings gill.

Linton kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron :———Mr Thomas  
Findlater, minister.

Linton, has the parishes of Mid-Calder, Kirknewton, Curry, and Penicook, in the shire of Edinburgh, on the north; Newlands on the east; Kirkurd on the south; and Dolphington, and Dunfyre, in Clydesdale, on the west:—Is from Esk-head to Blyth bridge, 10 miles in length; and, from Harley-muir to the head of Maidwan Water,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ :—Contains 27,860 acres, and 800 inhabitants. This extensive parish, lying on the confines of the county with the Pentland Hills, has a large tract of waste grounds on its north march; but the lands in the vicinage of Linton, and south part of the parish, is mostly arable.—Lyne water has its rise in this parish; as also North Esk and Maidwan.

LINTON, is a market town and burgh of regality, holding of the Earl of March, as lord



lord of the Manor; with annual fairs, held every Wednesday in June and July.—The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near Lyne; from which it derives its name: Has a meeting house, or church of relief; and is inhabited by about 320 souls. Linton is the first stage on the turnpike road from Edinburgh to Moffat, and, besides lesser public houses, has an Inn for the accommodation of travellers.—The Cross, now decayed, is a lively specimen of natural genius, without the assistance of Art; being the entire labor of one Gifford, a small feu-proprietor in Linton; which he erected, 1666, at his sole expence; to perpetuate the memory of his beloved wife and five children: She is represented in a devout posture, on a pedestal, supported with four infants, and a fifth on her head.

Dr Pennecuik mentions having found human skulls, &c. in the *Temple lands*, near Linton; but there is now no appearance of such eruption: On a rising ground, above this, is the vestige of a circular camp; and, on Lead Law, was formerly a great collection of stones, now diffused, to build houses in Linton.

EAST CAIRN HILL, or Harperig Hill, is the largest of the Pentland Hills; on whose summit, 1800 feet above the sea, is a large Cairn; which commands an extensive prospect to the north.

CAULDSTANE SLAP, or rather Slack, is a much frequented pass, through which the periodical Drovers of black cattle are transported into England.

ESK HEAD ; a lonely situation ; where a Mr William Thomson built a house, now in ruins, and sometimes called the *Folly*.

CAIRNMUIR, was the residence of the family of Lawson, who have been in possession many centuries: They are acknowledged chief of that surname, and had formerly the lands of Borland, in Eddlestoun, and Fingland, in Newlands. †

CARLIPS, belonged to a Burnet, but has been much improved by the present proprietor:—Coal, lime, and freestone quarries are wrought with success on this estate.

HARBOUR CRAIG ; a curious rock, projecting from the bank of a deep glen: Its front is perpendicular, and about 25 feet high, from its base.—On its face are cut several initials with dates ; some of which are so early as 1612, and many fallen a sacrifice to the ravages of time. The remote and exalted situation of this natural production induced many of the presbyterian zealots, during the persecution, to make use of it, not only as a secure retreat, but as an eligible rostrum for oral exhortations to their partisans before the battle of Rullion green,  
28th

† See Nisbet's Heraldry.



28th November 1666 ; most of the dates being previous to that period.

WHITEFIELD, had for its owner, a son of the much admired Drummond of Hawthornden.—The estate is now very capable of improvement ; and there yet are faint vestiges of an encampment a little north of upper Whitefield, which Gordon calls “ a Roman Camp, in form of a parallelogram : “ Its dimensions and area are much the same “ with Ardoch Fort in Strathallan, and lyes “ about a mile north-west of Romanno : It “ consists of only a single ditch and rampart “ but in some places so flat and level, that” he “ did not think necessary to exhibit a “ draught of it.”

BRIDGE HOUSE ; an Inn, at the first stage on the road from Edinburgh to Biggar, &c. Was the place where the markets, now kept at Linton, were held ; and lately the subject of a long litigation.

MENDICK, is a pointed Hill, rising from a plain ; at the bottom of which, and near the turnpike road, was lately discovered, several entombed bodies, of gigantic stature ; and thought to have been the burial place of some distinguished heroes, or sacred persons.—On the ridge leading from this hill, is the grave of a suicide.

On BLYTH MUIR, is now enclosing, about 130 acres, to be planted : An under-

taking which should be a precedent to future improvements of the kind.

SPITTLEHAUGH; pleasantly situated on Lyne water; surrounded with lofty trees, and some recent plantations:—It was formerly in the possession of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and afterwards of a brother of the Murrays of Black-barony, who built the present house.

INGRASTOUN, *vulgo Ingiston*; has been a mansion house, with an avenue of large trees; opposite to which is a small Know of a conical figure, called the *Law*; by some thought preternatural.

GARWALFOOT, is a delightful seat, near Maidwan's murmuring stream; with a large and well cultivated policy, and fruitful parks. —A little north of this, is a remarkable phenomenon, more generally known than accounted for: *viz.* That salmon have been caught in Clyde, *above* the cataracts of Stonebyre, Corhouse, and Bonnington; a seeming improbability, which can only be obviated by supposing, that salmon, in the spawning season, retire from *Tweed*, up Lyne, Tarth and Maidwan, to where the latter, four miles from its source, separates; a part running into Clyde below Libberton, and an equal share running into *Tweed*, twelve miles from this disjunction.—It is called the *Salmon leap*.

Between Garwalfoot and King's seat, are  
three



three *Cairns*; one of which was lately opened to supply a building with stones; and discovered an earthen *Urn* with human relics, now in the possession of a neighbouring gentleman; who has also a brass sword or poniard, found some time ago.

BLYTH, is a small village, near which is a stone bridge, where the roads by Linton and Noblehouse meet; and, on a Hill, called *Green Castle*, are the appearance of a circular fort.

Besides the former properties I have noticed, Fairliehope belonged to a Braid; Stoneypath to Douglas, Clieland, and Walker; Slipperfield to Pennecuik of that Ilk, but since to Graham; and Kingseat to Russell:—The latter of these places is commonly called the Ewe-third of Slipperfield, and, I am told, belongs to the barony of Broughton, and thirled to the Canon Mills near Edinburgh.

## LYNE PARISH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.

Lyne	Cramalt
Lyne-town	Craigierig
Lyne common	Shieldhope
Hall-lyne	Winterhope burn
Hamildean	Meggot knows
Henderland	Meggot head.
Syart	

Mr

Mr Alexander Ker.

Lyne-town head. |

Lyne kirk and manse:

Earl of March, patron:—Mr Alexander Johnston, minister.

The parish of Lyne comprehends the chapelry or suppressed parish of Meggot; lying on the boundary of the county, and distant from Lyne, nine miles. Lyne, proper, has the parish of Eddlestoun on the north; Peebles on the east; Stobo on the south; and Newlands on the west:—Its greatest extent, from the foot of Meldon Burn to Widehope, is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  miles; and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  from Howburn to where Harehope and Meldon Burn meet: Contains 3460 acres, and 65 inhabitants. Meggot is bounded on the north by Mannor; on the north and east by Drummelzier and Tweedsmuir; by Moffat, in Drumfries shire, on the south; and by Yarrow, in Selkirk shire, on the east: Is 7 miles in length, and 6 in breadth: Contains 15,120 acres, and 102 inhabitants.

Meggot lying at such a distance from Lyne, makes it extremely difficult to serve that part of the cure regularly with divine worship; and the number of souls in Lyne being so small, are more immediately under the attention of its venerable pastor.—It is not particularly known why so distant a district



strict was annexed to Lyne; nor at what period: Some think that the now ruinous kirks of St Mary and Henderland, were united chapelries; and that, on their decay, the former was added to Yarrow, and the latter to Lyne; it being the least parish in the county.

LYNE KIRK, is an antient building, yet entire: The pulpit is a remarkable high finished piece of mechanism, brought from Holland, and presented to this church by Lady Yester, 1644, who has a seat of the same date; as has also the family of Veitch, 1606.—From the Font, and other visible remains of religious apparatus, it may easily be conjectured to what particular purpose they were applied.

Near Lyne kirk, are the remains of a ROMAN CAMP, which Gordon, after giving its general situation, describes thus: “ It is still  
 “ very entire in most places, and strongly  
 “ fortified with double ditches and three  
 “ rows of ramparts: It has had four regular  
 “ entries, one on each side.”—“ A vast rampart of stone and earth encompasses the  
 “ north end \* of it, but I think part of that  
 “ may be natural ground, and with some  
 “ art made use of to defend it. On the end  
 “ of the bank is a large cavity, which seems  
 “ to

\* This learned Antiquary was so intent on the investigation that it is not to be wondered he has inverted the opposite cardinal points.

“ to have been a place appropriated for  
 “ burning the bodies of the dead; the marks  
 “ of the fire appearing upon some of the  
 “ stones to this day, and ashes have been  
 “ dug out of it.”

After a few degressive remarks on Romano, Kirkurd, &c. he proceeds: “ By whom  
 “ this *Castellum* was made, I own, is very  
 “ uncertain; seeing, whatever inscriptions  
 “ may have been found, are either lost  
 “ or destroyed: But I am inclinable to be-  
 “ lieve, that it was a work of the *Emperor*  
 “ *Severus*, in his northerly expedition into  
 “ Caledonia; because, no less an extent of  
 “ ground than the whole space from this  
 “ fort, along the water side to the other  
 “ square intrenchment beyond Romano,  
 “ was capable of containing so great an ar-  
 “ my as he brought along with him; part  
 “ of which, in all probability, lay encamp-  
 “ ed on the side of the hill where the *Ter-*  
 “ *races* of Romano appear: But this, I on-  
 “ ly offer as a probable conjecture, which  
 “ every one may either accept or reject, as  
 “ they think fit.”

It is to be wished that Mr Gordon had been more copious on this subject; and taken notice of the prætorium in the center; the redoubt and causeway to the eastward of the fort; and the exploratory camp on Hamildean Hill:—These, with several occurring evidences, prove it a ROMAN STATION; but the



the tradition of the country are strong negatives on its antiquity. Sir Thomas Randolph, nephew to the victorious Robert I. and regent to his unfortunate son, David II. was, by the former, raised to the dignity of Earl of Murray and Lord Annandale, for his approved courage at *Bannockburn*.—This great man, it is said, built the church of Lyne, and had a house in Lyne camp; the remains of which are now called *Randal*, or *Randolph's walls*, and have been most barbarously obliterated through inattention of the proprietor, and ignorance of the farmer. This camp is 495 feet square, and contains six Acres, two Rood.

At HENDERLAND, in Meggot, is the ruins of a kirk, out of which was lately dug, a tomb stone, the characters on which are legible, *viz.* a blank shield supported by the base and staff of a cross, erect; and a sword on the sinister side thereof; with this inscription:

“ Here lyef perys of cokburne and his  
“ wyfe marjory.”

Nisbet says, that Piers de Cockburn of Henderland, was “ the root of the branches of that name, now extinct.”—The country people have a traditional anecdote, that the last of that name in possession, was an outlaw, and hanged over his own gate. Near to Henderland is a small cataract, called *Dow*, or, *Black Linn*.

St MARY'S LOCH, is a large and clear sheet of water, surrounded with high and steep hills, whose banks have certainly been covered with wood: It abounds with eel, pike, perch, ged, &c; and is the summer resort of a number of sportsmen.—— Its situation, size and shape, is accurately laid down in the maps of Selkirk and Tweeddale.

At CRAMALT, is the ruins of a tower-house, in which, Dr Pennecuik says, he has seen a very large *Harts Horn* “ upon the wall for a Cloak-pin;” and infers, that it has been a hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland: This may easily be supposed, from Hunter of Polmood's charter :

“ And that for a broad Arrow,

“ When I come to hunt in Yarrow.”

The tradition of the country, however, is, that it was the residence of Meggot of Meggot.

In short, this part of the parish of Lyne is, to a proverb, the most inhospitable, bleak, and disagreeable corner of Tweeddale; and Dr Pennecuik very justly observes, that the uppermost farm in Meggot is deservedly called *Dead for Cauld*.

## M A N N O R P A R I S H.

James Burnet, Esq; of Barns.

Mannor  
Barns

| Haswellfikes  
| Sheriff-ford

Over



Over Glack	Hallmannor
Woodhouse, part of,	Mill
Templehouse	Welbush
Mannor-town	Glenrath
Castle hill	Windy kneis.

Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet, of Possö.

Possö	Boghouse
Newholm hope	Woodhouse, part of,
Broomyards	Nether Glack
Long haugh	Caverhill.
Dollar burn	

Walter Laidlaw, Esq; of Hundleshope.

Hundleshope	East Bellumrig
Hallyards	West Bellumrig.
Milton mill	

Alexander Horsbrugh, Esq; of Horsbrugh,  
Mannorhead.

The Burgh of Peebles.

Milton house. \*

Mannor kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron:—Mr William Welsh,  
minister.

Mannor, has the parish of Peebles on the  
H 2 north

\* By mistake this was called in the Map, *Hillend*.

north and east; Stobo and Drummelzier on the west; that part of Lyne called *Meggot*, on the south; and Yarrow, in the shire of Selkirk, on the south-east:—Is 9 miles in length, from north to south; and  $5\frac{1}{4}$  from east to west:—Contains 18,110 acres, and 292 inhabitants. The lower haughs in this parish are remarkably fertile, but the high grounds are in an equal degree the reverse. —The sun's reflection, from the scarry braes, or scelters, as they are called, gives a warmth to the tillage, which the season alone would not produce. This natural cause enriches the valleys in most highland countries.

MANNOR, is a small lonely Hamlet, consisting only of the church, manse, school-house, mill, and a few cot-houses; with nothing more worth mentioning than that, to the south-west, is a pedestal called the *Font Stone*, whose indentation has supported a market or monumental cross.

BARNS; the seat of the chief of the ancient surname of Burnet, which Nisbet says are descended from a Robert de Burnetville, *i. e.* Burnet of Burnetland, and had considerable grants from David I. The house, now finishing, is a most elegant building, delightfully situated on the banks of Tweed, with a small, but improveable policy, which, in time, may be extended.

STANDING STONE, is a large rude monument



nument, which, from its situation on *Bellon*, or *War-rig*, may have been erected to commemorate some remarkable event: From the appearance of several impressions of horses feet having been cut on the stone, it is thought to have been the site of a fair.—Above this is Caver-hill, said to have been the residence of the chieftain of the name of Paterfon.

On HOUND HILL, are the remains of two or three circular camps, or folds for the preservation of property; as are also one near Hundlehope.

CASTLE HILL; situated on the top of a steep Know, is a lofty ruin; but by whom it was posselt, I never heard.

The RING KNOW, is a small mount; on which has been entrenchments, or Rings as they are called.—On the heights above this may be seen, the *Thief road*; so ironically termed, from being the usual pass of that formidable banditti, *Moss Troopers*: At present the vestiges of the road is very imperfect, but, by its lineal direction, may be traced from the border, through Tweeddale to the north.

Posso, as Dr Pennecuik says, “ is a solitary seat in a valley, among high and “ green hills;” now in ruins.—It was formerly the residence of Nasmyth, and is still the property of that family: The trees here are suprisingly large and numerous.—*Scrape,*  
above

above Posso, commands an extensive prospect to the north.

WOOD HILL, in the midst of a plain, has on its summit some appearance of a building, called *Macbeth's castle*; but probably a place for the worship of the Druids, to the heathen god *Wooden*.

In Newholm Hope, is the scarce discernable remains of *St Gorgham's Chapel*; and a little above that is *Dollar Law*; a large mountain, whose attic summit I judge to be about 2840 feet above the sea's level:—A facetious old herd gave me this strange etymology: That the country folks, in pursuit of some English depredators, overtook them on Dollar law; and being defeated, were heard to mourn their hapless fate, “Dool  
“ for ever mair.”

BITCH CRAIG, over which a rugged and dangerous bridle road passes; and which the traveller has no sooner gained, than he must, with difficulty, descend to a quaggy marsh called the *Foul-brig*.

## NEWLANDS PARISH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.

Newlands	Stevenstoun
Whiteside	Drochil
Fingland	Upper Drochil.
Flemington mill	

Sir



Sir William Montgomery, Baronet, of Macbiehill.

Macbiehill	Goffierhole
Mill	Fallaws
Plowlands	Cleaves
Noblehouse	Coaly burn
Grafsfield	Bents
Southside	Dod head
Lonehead	Sunnyfide.
Whittmuir	

Adam Kennedy, Esq; of Romanno.

Romanno	Castle law
Goldie's mill	Mains
Dovecoat hall	Clayhouse
Noble hall	Kaime house.
Cant's walls	

The Right Honourable the Earl of Dundonald.

La-Mancha	Redlandlees
Cumberland	Fadenrig.

The Right Honorable James Montgomery, Esq; of Stanhope, Lord Chief Baron.

Whim	Birch hill.
Blaircochran	

The Right Honourable the Earl of Portmore.

East Deans house	Whiteridge
	Leadburn,

Leadburn, part of,	Bentyrig
West Deans house	Pyet know.
New road foot	

Alexander Telfer, Esq; of Scotstoun.	
Scotstoun	Mains.
Lodge	

Sir Robert Murray-Keith, Knight of the  
Bath, of Murray's hall.

Murray's hall	Deans
Hallmyre	Boghouse.

Charles Hamilton, Esq; of Spittlehaugh.	
Borland	Mountain's cross.

The Honourable James Vietch, Esq; Lord	
Elliock.	
Bogend.	

Mr John Aitken.	
North Callands.	

Mr William Whyte.	
South Callands.	

Newlands kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron: Mr James Moffat,  
minister.

Newlands



Newlands parish has Penicook, in Mid-Lothian, on the north; Eddlestoun on the east; Lyne, Stobo, and Kirkurd on the south; and Linton on the west: Its greatest extent from north-east to south-west, is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and is 5 in breadth: Contains 18,160 acres, and 940 inhabitants. The whole, almost, of this large parish, is improved to a surprising degree, and may justly be termed “the Garden of Tweeddale.”—The seats of the Nobility and Gentry in this fertile vale, are not less elegant than numerous; and the great increase of inhabitants is almost incredible: The late incumbent sued the heritors for an addition to the stipend, when his parishioners were but 500, which the present clerical pastor has obtained; but were the value of a benefice to rise and fall on the encrease and decrease of population, Newlands would suffer from the present spirit of emigration.

NEWLANDS KIRK, is an ancient structure, surrounded with a few lofty trees; near which is *Cant's walls*, a public house, where Dr Pennecuik and the neighbouring gentry held their convivial meetings, to lull the cares of life to rest in a cup of nappy ale, and listen to the lively witticisms of that friendly humourist.

A little above Newlands, on the front of a hill, are eleven or twelve *Terraces*, rising with a regular gradation to the top;  
I
from

from fifteen to twenty feet each; and which Gordon believes *Roman*; though the country people call it *Pictish*: The circular entrenchment on the Hill would indicate the whole to be British, as there are similar fences on the sides of several hills, called the *Red Riggs*, near Wooler in Northumberland, where the battle of Homildown, 1402, was fought.

ROMANNO, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, where, Mr Gordon thinks, there has been a *Roman station*: “ The village of Romano” says he “ seems to have about it such remains as prove the veracity of its etymology.” Whatever might influence the itinerant with a belief of its being Roman, there is now not the least vestige of any thing hostile, excepting a dovecoat built by the ingenious Dr Pennecuik A. D. 1683, with this inscription on the lintel of the door.

“ The feild of Gipsie Bload which heir  
 “ you see,  
 “ A shelter for the harmless Dove shall  
 “ be.”

The Doctor gives a circumstantial account of this memorable affray, which he says happened on the 1st of October 1677, between a few strolling vagrants; whose  
 progeny



progeny still retain the epithet of one of the combatants, *Farw* or *Gipsie*.

Romanno was formerly the property of *Romanno of that Ilk*, which serves to convince me that the place took its name only from the proprietor; a surname frequent in Scotland and Italy.—It was since the seat of Dr Pennecuik; a gentleman, to whose distinguished abilities as a physician, poet, historian, genealogist and botanist, it would be doing an injustice to offer a panegyric from my pen.—The house and improvements sufficiently evince the peculiar taste and judgment of the present worthy proprietor.

DROCHIL CASTLE, now in ruins, is the remains of a stupendous building, begun 1578, by James Douglas Earl of Morton, then regent of Scotland; and intended for a peaceful recess from the busy scenes of a court.

Douglas, Lord Dalkieth, having married a daughter of James III. his son was, by James IV. created Earl of Morton 1458; but sharing the fate of his sovereign on Flodden field, 9th September 1513, and his son leaving no heirs male, James Douglas, in right of his wife, who was a daughter of the last Earl, claimed the title and estates; notwithstanding the Countesses of Arran and Nithsdale were elder sisters.

In 1563, the Earl of Morton was appointed

ed Lord High Chancellor, but being accessory to the murder of David Rizzio, 9th March 1566, incurred the displeasure of Queen Mary, till Bothwell procured a pardon, on condition of his being also accessory to the death of the unfortunate Lord Darnly. He was chosen regent 1572, during the minority of James VI. but becoming unpopular, imprudently divested himself of that regal power, which could only save him from the fury of the clergy, and retired, A. D. 1578, with an immense fortune, to build a secure seat at Drochil: But he had not secured friends to avoid the fatality which attended his impeachment; for, on the 6th June 1581, he fell a sacrifice to the sanguinary measures of ambitious avarice, and left this noble edifice unfinished.

On the heights, above Drochil Castle, are two very entire camps, which Gordon calls the *Chesters*, and imagines them to have been Roman exploratory Castles, whilst the army lay on the hill, or by the water side.—There is also one on Henderland Hill, and another on Borland Hill.

SCOTSTOWN, is an elegant modern built house, with a small but neat policy.—The fertility of Scotstown bank is too generally known to be insisted on.

MURRAY'S HALL, formerly called *Hallmyre*, and said to have been built by Tweedie



die of Drummelzier: The enclosing and draining the marshy part of this estate is an improvement. On the heights above this, is a plantation of above 200 acres; the mutual undertaking and property of four gentlemen, whose lands lie adjacent; and will add not a little to the value and ornament of this country.

MACBIEHILL, was formerly called *Coldcotes*, and then the property of Hamilton: The whole of this estate is since greatly improved, and the policy is unexceptionably well laid out: The dovecoat, and sepulchre, erected to the memory of William Montgomery, Esq; are two conspicuous objects.

NOBLE HOUSE, is an Inn, at the first stage from Edinburgh towards Moffat, on the new road.—The equality and goodness of this road, I would recommend as much preferable to the Road by Linton; and the bridge, now finishing cross Lyne water, near Romanno, removes any apprehension of danger.

LA MANCHA, formerly called *Grainge*; was the property of Hamilton, and since of Stuart of Goodtrees. The house is a spacious building, with a surrounding policy of large trees; and, a little to the south of this seat, is a farm house called *Cumberland*, in honor of the late royal Duke.—The loyalty of its owner is engraved on the front.

“ William

“ William Duke of Cumberland,  
 “ Liberty and property’s defender :  
 “ Culloden Muir, April 16th 1746.”

WHIM, formerly called *Blair-bog*, from its situation; and how named, from its improvements thereon.—This feat was built by Archibald Duke of Argyle at an immense expence; and intended for a hunting residence. The extensive plantation, coal, lime, moss, &c. on this estate, exhibits a striking contrast of art and nature.

# PEEBLES PARISH.

Several Proprietors.

Peebles,

|

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.

Neidpath Castle

Stand-a-lone

Park

Edderstoun

Jedderfield

Edstoun

Cockieland

Lyne Mill-house.

James Hay, Esq; of Haystown.

Haystown

Bents

Mill

Muirhead

Newby

Esfields

West Glenfax

Spittlehope

Whitehaugh

Chaple yards.

Alexander



Alexander Stephenson, Esq; of Smithfield.

Smithfield	Shortland ends.
Winkstone	

John Elliott, Esq; of Chaple hill.

Chaple hill	Whitelaw house.
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Adam Hay, Esq; of Hay's Lodge.

Hay's Lodge	Soonhope Mill.
Soonhope	

Walter Williamson, Esq; of Cardrona.

Foulage	Hutchinfield
Flatt	Melin's lands
Heathpool	

Alexander Murray, Esq; of Cringletie.

Upper Kidstoun	Kidstoun Mill.
Nether Kidstoun	

Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet, of Possfo.

Cruxtown	Little Ormiston.
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Burgh of Peebles.

Shieldgreen	Kaid Muir.
Common	

James Burnet, Esq; of Barns.

Bonningtoun	Bonycraig end.
-------------	----------------

James

James Kennedy, Esq; of Kailzie.  
Fernyhaugh | Scot's Mill.

Mr James Smith.  
Temple bar | Langside.

Mr John Robertson.  
Acrefield. |

Andrew Henderson.  
Whinny know. |

Peebles kirk and manse:  
Earl of March, patron:—Mr William Dal-  
gliesh, minister.

The parish of Peebles is bounded on the north by Eddlestoun; on the west by Lyne, Stobo and Mannor; on the south-west by Yarrow, in Selkirk shire; and by Traquair and Inverleithen on the east:—ls, in length, from north to south, 10 miles; and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  from east to west:—Contains 18,210 acres, and 1582 inhabitants. This very extensive and populous parish, comprehending a tract of the most fertile lands in Tweeddale, is cultivated with much avidity, and the produce alone, is almost sufficient to supply the markets at Peebles.

PEEBLES is a burgh, market and coun-  
ty



ty town; sited at the junction of Peebles Water with Tweed; whose ebbing streams wash the opposite banks of this romantic spot. The wild and majestic appearance of the hills that surround this antient capital is inexpressibly pleasing, when contrasted with the town and its vicinage; and the variegation of the fields add to the solemn grandeur of the towering mountains.—The Burgh itself is divided into the Old and New Town; but, as to the situation and names of the streets, &c. I must refer readers to the large Plan inserted in the Map of Tweedale.

Peebles being situated in a lonely, but healthy recess, free from the fluctuating innovation of regal power, was, so early as 302, the seat of religious choice; for we find, by a copy of an original record, found in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge, \* that the reliques of St Nicholas Culdee, a Scots bishop, who suffered martyrdom during the tenth persecution, under the Emperor Dioclesian and Maximian, was discovered the 7th May 1262, enshrined in a stone Urn, together with a cross calvary; both of which were afterwards deposited in

K                      a mag-

\* Taken in Latin by Mr Andrew Watson, Vicar of Peebles, 17th Dec. 1640; and translated by Mr John Frank. —I would have inserted the whole verbatim, but that it has already appeared in Dr Pennecuik's description of Tweedale, published 1715.

a magnificent church, built on the spot, at the request of William bishop of Glasgow, by Alexander III. and, with the pompous rites and ceremonies of a superstitious zeal, dedicated to the Holy Cross and St Culdee. "Thither," says the Author of the Scots Chronicles, "the people with holy vows  
 "and oblations devoutly flocked, and many  
 "and wonderful were the miracles wrought  
 "by that Cross."

This, and many other causes, induced Alexander III. also to build a monastery near the Cross church, called the Abbey of Red Friars; where, it is thought, he frequently resided: And the town of Peebles thus receiving a mark of royal favor, sought but to deserve it by a steady and unalterable loyalty to their king; a firm and magnanimous opposition to the depredations of the enemy; and a just and impartial distribution of magistracy. From this period, Peebles rose in the esteem of succeeding reigns, and David II. not only endowed the priory with several benefices but granted to the burgh great immunities, which were confirmed by James II. IV. and VI.

It is not particularly known, by any charter, grant, &c. extant, at what time the town of Peebles was created a royal burgh; but most probably in the thirteenth century, by their munificent patron Alexander III. and the authority buried in the general devastation



vastation of records. James VI. in a charter granted A. D. 1621, has the following preamble: " We considering the ancient erection of our borough of Peebles, the singular favours, the memorable and grateful services performed by the bailies, counsellors, and community of our said borough, upon all former occasions, in peace and war; not only by defending our country against foreign invaders, but also at the risk of their lives and fortunes, by struggling with secret and open oppressions in the borders of England and Scotland; their city being often plundered, burnt, laid waste, and rendered desolate: And We further considering all the rights and privileges formerly granted to our said borough, and the counsellors, burgessees, and inhabitants therein &c." In consideration of their sufferings and services, the king grants them and their successors, full confirmation of all charters, dispositions, &c. made by his predecessors, with all priviledges, property, fishing, and commonty therein described; together with fairs, market days, &c. And, considering there were sundry prebendaries, chapelainaries and alterages founded within the said borough of Peebles, and pertaining thereto; with all rents, profits, casualties, &c. gave, granted, and disposed to the said provost, bailies, council,

“ cil and community for EVER; viz. The  
 “ prebendaries of St Mary, the Holy Cross,  
 “ St Michael the archangel, St Mary ma-  
 “ jor, St John the baptist, St Marydeal God-  
 “ des, St Andrew, St James, St Lawrence,  
 “ St Christopher, with the chapelainary of  
 “ St Mary.”

Besides these plurality of benefices, the burgh of Peebles had the patronage of the High and Cross kirks, the latter of which is now in the family of March, but how it and the other superiorities were wrested from the town, is altogether unknown. Certain it is, that the very valuable and extensive property of lands and fishings granted to them, are now in the prescriptive possession of those who had more influence after the restoration.

That the town of Peebles has been a *royal residence* is very evident from the wall, ports, and other remains of regal security: Several decayed buildings, &c. still retain the names of their possessors in office; as the *Deans house*, *Ushers wynd*, *Borthwick's walls*, *King's House*, *Castle-hill*, *King's orchards*, &c. and Buchanan, in his history of Scotland, tells us, that Lord Darnly, with his attendants, retired to Peebles, to avoid the fury of the queen's jealousy and courtiers envy, but throws an illiberal reflection on the country, which, he says, were so infested with *thieves*, that king Henry was obliged to remove.



move. Peebles with its invirons, has been particularly adapted for a hunting feat.

The burgh of Peebles is governed by a council of seventeen, annually elected, and no trade, except the weavers, can send a deacon into council: It is customary, however, to take counsellors from most of the other trades, and always a considerable majority are merchants: Out of these are chosen a provost, two bailies, and a dean of guild.

—The jurisdiction of the magistrates is the same as in most royal burghs, and the dean of guild, though a member of the town council, presides over that of the guild of fifteen members; who take cognizance of the trade, markets, streets, marches, and decayed houses. By the SETT of the burgh, there is no limitation how long any member may continue to be re-elected, but there is generally a change of the magistracy once in two or three years. I cannot omit taking this opportunity, to return my sincere thanks to the two worthy magistrates who furnished me with the informations relative to this antient and honorable burgh.

Peebles is remarkable for having had three churches, three bridges, three streets, three ports, three mills; and had also a horse race on the 4th of May, for a silver cup; with several other athletic diversions, which Allan Ramsay notices in Christ Kirk on the Green.

**Green.**—A silver arrow, with honorary medals, are still extant, in possession of the magistrates.

A weekly market on Tuesday, and seven annual Fairs are held at Peebles, *viz.*

Yool Fair, 2d Tuesday in January

Fastens eve, 1st Tuesday in March

Baaltein Fair, 2d Wednesday in May

St Peter's, or Lamb fair, Tuesday before 12th July

Hook Fair, Tuesday before 24th August

Runt Fair, 1st Tuesday in November

Winter Fair, Tuesday before 12th December.

Each Fair holds 24 hours, except Baaltein, which lasts 48.

Peebles is the first stage on the post road from Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carlisle or Dumfries; and, besides, a number of smaller public houses, has a remarkable good Inn. The town itself contains 1188 inhabitants; has two Lodges of Free Masons, and a post office, from which letters are regularly dispatched,—It is not known how old the bridge of five arches over Tweed is, but, from its irregular direction, is thought to have been built occasionally, as the river varied its course.—The streets are open and well paved, and the building of an elegant new Church on the Castle-hill, near the bowling green, is now in agitation. The town is plentifully supplied with water by an aqueduct



duct from a well, dedicated to St Mungo; and there is also a seceding meeting-house.

The armorial bearing of Peebles is, gules, three salmon proper, *counter naiant*: \* Motto, CONTRA NANDO INCREMENTUM, both of which are exceedingly applicable to the situation and history of the town:—Besides these arms, Peebles bears St Andrew with his proper insignia, as the Tutular Saint.—The burghers have yet a considerable property in common and grassum; and the revenue of the town is fully adequate to their several necessities.

NEIDPATH CASTLE is a noble Tower, situated on a rock, projecting from the banks of Tweed; and commanding a pass, which, when feudal despotism and ruffian force were the source of lawless power, must have added consequence to occupancy; and whilst inhabited by its Right Honorable owner, was no inelegant display of antient grandeur. It is said to have been a seat of Fraser, Lord Oliver Castle, and Tweedie of Drummelzier; and though now in decay, is an entire specimen of the strength and texture of building with cement; the walls being eleven feet thick, and so obdurate that a staircase was lately cut out of the width of the wall without detriment to the fabric.—

There

\* The Arms in the Map were taken from a copy, made from an inaccurate drawing.

There is a valuable collection of prints in this old Castle; and the landscape from Neidpath, if taken in a certain point of view, is inimitably luxuriant.

HAYSTOWN, so called from the name in whose possession it has been for many years, is, by the present proprietor, greatly improved. The farm of Glenfax admits a doubt to what county it belongs; however, I have laid down the boundary in the Map as it is generally understood.

HAY'S LODGE also has its name from the proprietor. The superior elegance of this small seat is not only a sufficient encomium on the singular taste of the worthy member, but indicates a laudable partiality for the native county he represents.

KING'S MUIR: Whilst the unnatural animosity subsisted between the sister kingdoms, it was thought expedient to embody and assemble a militia in each county, who were occasionally summoned to compare before the sherriff-depute, at an appointed time and place; the latter of which generally retains the name of *Sherriff Muir*. On Sherriff Muir, near Lyne, the Tweeddale militia were wont to meet, properly accoutered and attended; each proprietor bringing to the field a proportionate number of men: These musters were called *Weapon-showing*, and esteemed an honorable support in defence of the county they represented.

A roll



A roll of one of these field armaments is still extant; and as it will not only give a satisfactory idea of their appearance, but a particular information of the land-holders then, I shall here subjoin it.

At that part of the Borrow-muir of Peebles called the King's Muir; in presence of James Nasmyth of Posso, sheriff-depute of the sheriffdom of Peebles, the 15th day of June 1627, being the ordinary day and place appointed for the mustering and showing of weapons of the said sheriffdom; conform to an act made by the Lords of his Majesty's secret council thereanent, and publication following thereon: Compeared the barons, and others underwritten, and gave in their musters and showing of the weapons in manner following, *viz.*

**W**ILLIAM BROWN in wester Haprew, bailie to my Lord Yester: in his lordships name, well horsed; with jack, plet sleeves, steel bonnet, pistol and sword; accompanied with threescore five horsemen, and four footmen, all with lances and swords, dwelling on noble lord Yester's lands in the parishes of Peebles, Lyne, Stobo, and Drummelzier.

**JAMES CHISHOLM** in Glenholm, for my lord earl of Wigton, well horsed himself, accompanied with seven horsemen, with lances and swords, dwelling on the said noble earl his lands, lying in the parish of Glenholm.

**Sir ARCHIBALD MURRAY** of Darn-hall, well horsed, with a collet, accompanied with forty two horsemen, with lances and swords; ten jacks and steel bonnets, within the parish of Kilbucho and Eddleston.

The Laird of Glenkirk, absent himself, four of his men present, well horsed, with lances and swords, within the parish of Glenholm.

**JAMES GEDDES** of Rachan, present himself; well horsed with jack, steel bonnet, sword and pistol, with five horsemen, with lances and swords, within the parish of Glenholm.

**ADAM GILLIES**, portioner of Whitlaid, present, well horsed, with a lance and sword, in the parish of Glenholm.

**JAMES COCKBURN**, bailie for Sir John Hamilton of Skirling, knight, present, for the said Sir John, accompanied

L

with

with horsemen, all with lances and swords, and four jacks, in the parish of Skirling and Robertson. \*

The Laird of Stenhope, absent himself; seven of his men present, horsed all, with lances and swords, in the parish of Broughton.

The Laird of Haldon, absent himself; John Waldon his bailie present in his name, accompanied with ten horsemen and twelve footmen, with lances and swords, in the parish of Broughton.

The Laird of Romanno, present himself, well horsed, with a sword, with four horsemen, with lances and swords, within the parish of Newlands.

The Laird of Walton, absent himself, nine of his men present, with lances and swords, in the parish of Peebles and Eddlestoun.

JOHN SANDER of Foulage, present, for Foulage and Melin's land, well horsed, with jack, plet sleeves and steel bonnet, sword and lance, within the parish of Peebles.

The Laird of Smifield, absent himself, nine of his men present, horsed, with one footman, all with swords and lances, in the parish of Peebles.

The Laird of Horsbrugh, present, for the lands of Hutchinfield, well horsed, with a collet, buff coat, steel bonnet, with lance and sword; parish of Peebles.

The Laird of Langlaw-hill, present, well horsed, with jack, steel bonnet, with lance and sword, with thirteen horsemen with swords and lances, within the parish of Broughton.

DAVID MURRAY of Halmire, well horsed, accompanied with thirty-nine horsemen, and a buff coat, collet; all the rest with lances and swords, within the parishes of Newlands, Stobo and Drummelzier.

THOMAS THOMSON in Bonington, present, horsed, with lance and sword, parish of Peebles.

THOMAS BULLO in Bonington, present, horsed, with sword and lance, parish of Peebles.

THOMAS SCOTT of Hundlehope, absent himself, six of his men present, horsed, with two footmen, all with lances and swords, parish of Mannor.

JAMES SCOTT of Cruickston, absent himself, two of his men present, footmen, with lances and swords, parish of Peebles.

WILLIAM BURNET elder of Barns, present, well horsed, with a buff coat and steel bonnet, lance and sword, accompanied with seven horsemen with lances and swords, with a footman with a lance, within parish of Mannor.

The

\* In Lanarkshire.



The Laird of Mannor, present, accompanied with seven horsemen, all with swords and lances, within the parish of Mannor.

ROBERT PORTEOUS for Winkston, present with a buff coat, a pair of pistols and a rapier.

The Laird of Dawick, present, well horsed, with a sword accompanied with one horseman, with one sword and lance, parish of Dalwick.

ROBERT PRINGLE of Chaplehill, present, well horsed, with a lance pistol and sword, with one footman with a lance.

The Laird of Hartree, absent himself, ten of his men present, horsed, with lances and swords, parish of Kilbucho.

WILLIAM BROWN of Logan, present, well horsed, with lance and sword; and a horseman with nothing, parish of Glenholm.

WILLIAM SCOTT of Glenrath, absent himself, four of his men present, horsed, with lances and swords, and a steel bonnet, in the parish of Mannor.

ROWLAND SCOTT for his part of Deins houses, present, horsed, with jack, steel bonnet, sword and lance, parish of Newlands.

— for his part of Deins houses, present, croset with seven jack, steel bonnets, sword and lance, in the parish of Newlands.

WILLIAM TWEEDIE younger of Wrae, present, horsed, with one horseman, both with lance and sword, parish of Glenholm.

JOHN PATTERSON portioner of Broughton-shield, present, well horsed, with lance and sword, parish of Broughton.

The Laird of Glack, absent himself, three of his men present, horsed, with two lances and swords, parish of Mannor.

The Laird of Halkshaw, absent himself, four of his men present, with three lances and swords, horsed, in the parish of Drummelzier.

The Laird of Posso, sheriff-depute foresaid, with buff coat, steel bonnet, two pistols and sword, accompanied with twelve horsemen with lances and swords.

Total, 294 Horsemen, and 10 footmen.

KAID MUIR is a valuable property of the burghers in Peebles, rented at L. 200 *per annum*, and esteemed the best pasturage in Tweeddale, for sheep.—On the summit of the hills are circular entrenchments; as also above the Wham: But as these, and many others in the parish, particularly two on Janet's brae, Ewe-hillrig, near Hayf-town Craig, above Hutchinfield, &c. were erected for no other purpose, known, than to preserve property, they need not be locally described.

SCAWD LAW, is a large mountain, whose height, as taken by the Barometer, is 1620 feet above Tweed, at Peebles; though only four miles distant.—The *Blackhouse Heights*, to the south of this, is 2360 above the level of the Sea.

SCOT'S MILL is yet a matter of doubt, whether it belongs to Peebles or Traquair.

SHIELDGREEN:—The old Castle here is a lofty ruin, and seems rather to have been the seat of opulence than sequestration. The *Kipps*, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills.

WINKSTONE, near the road; has a few growing trees to shield it from winters thrilling blasts.

WHITE MELDON is a high and pointed hill, with a great collection of stones, formed into a Cairn.

CHAPLE HILL, once the property of Pringle,



Pringle, and recently of Williamson; is a pleasant seat near Peebles Water; and is an eligible situation for the improvements of a *resident* proprietor.

SMITHFIELD, *vulgo Smifield*: The elevated situation, and faint appearance of Terrace walks at this place, would speak it to have been the fortified habitation of some considerable proprietor.—I have heard that it was the chief residence of the predecessors of Regent Morton; and also of the Ranger of the Royal Hunting Forest at Peebles.

## SKIRLING PARISH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hyndford.

Skirling	Lonehead
Mill	Knock
Mains	Naked knows
Walk Mill	Craig Farm
New Mains	Muirburn
Kirklawhill	Candieburn.

Skirling kirk and manse:  
Earl of Hyndford, patron:—Mr William How, minister.

Skirling is bounded on the north by Kirkurd; by Broughton on the east; Kilbucho on the south; and Biggar, in Clydesdale, on the west:—Its greatest extent, from Broomy Law  
to

to Biggar Water, is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in breadth.—Contains 2880 acres, and 230 inhabitants.—This parish is by much the smallest in the county, and wholly possessed by one proprietor, who has commenced a series of useful improvements.

SKIRLING, or *Scarline*, is a large and populous village, with two annual fairs held the first Wednesday after 11th June, and 15th September.

On GALLOW LAW, and a small know near *Muirburn*, are vestiges of *Camps*; the former of which, Gordon notices for *Roman*: I am, however, persuaded, that it has rather been a place appointed for the execution of *justice in Ayre*.

## STOBO PARISH.

The Right Honorable James Montgomery,  
Esq; of Stanhope, Lord Chief Baron.

Stobo	Dravah
Stobo House	Dravah shield
Harrow	Hopehead
Harrow Hope	Woodhead
Easton know	Slate Quarry
Weston Mill	Alterstone
Burnfoot	Cloyhouse.

The Right Honorable the Earl of March.

East Happlew	West Happlew
Lyne's Mill	Frosthole, part of.

Sir



Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet, of Possfo.  
East Dalwick | Possfo Mill.

Stobo kirk and manse:  
Lord Chief Baron, patron:—Mr John Baird,  
minister.

Stobo has the parishes of Kirkurd, Newlands and Lyne on the north; Broughton on the west; Glenholm on the south-west; Drummelzier on the south; and Mannor and Peebles on the east:—Its greatest extent, from the foot of Tarth to Biggar Water bridge, is 6 miles; and, from Lyne's Mill, to the Pyketstone,  $5\frac{3}{4}$ :—Contains 12,530 acres, and 300 inhabitants.—Most of this parish being mountainous, can receive little agricultural improvements, but the lands on Lyne and Tweed-side are naturally fertile.

STOBO KIRK, is an antient Gothick building, yet entire:—The remains of a Font, an Oven, and other religious rites of the Popish church are still extant.—It is said, that the farms near this, now possessed by two or three tenants, afforded a competency to no less than nineteen, and were called *the nineteen Towns of Stobo*.

STOBO HOUSE was formerly the seat of the ingenious Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope; who inclosed and planted the most improveable part of the estate; but the road, called

called *Stobo Hedges*, has been justly execrated by every traveller, whose difficulty in passing, for a mile and a half, through a continued mass of mortared earth, confined between two hedges, was truly pitiable: This public nuisance, however, is now likely to be remedied.—The situation of the house, and the extensive improvements made on the policy, by the present proprietor, are inimitably picturesque.

THE SLATE QUARRY is an inexhaustable fund of wealth to its proprietor; affording a superior quality of blue slate for the purpose of roofs, and a valuable article of commerce to this Artless country.

EAST DALWICK and POSSO MILL were, till the annexation 17th Nov. 1742, a part of the suppressed parish of Dalwick.

Near EAST HAPPREW, is the vestiges of a circular fort, on a small mount, evidently natural; but believed artificial.

SHERIFF MUIR, or *Shire Muir*, is a flat uncultivated heath, adapted for the purpose of exercising a county Militia.\*—From the several appearances of monumental structures, it would seem that this spot had been the scene of hostile action; and that these erections were sacred to the manes of those worthies who paid the debt of honor on the field. *Pinkies hole*, is probably the general repository

\* See King's Muir in Peebles parish, page 88.



repository of those who deserved not a particular interment ; and the two erect stones, near this, are undoubtedly the site of a *grave*; notwithstanding some think it to have been a *Druidical Temple*.—Here are also two *Cairns* to perpetuate memory ; one of which has been industriously enlarged by the friends and admirers of the deceased hero ; and preserved with the same zealous caution, that the immortal Shakespeare gives on his tomb stone at Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire:

“ Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear  
 “ To dig the dust inclosed here:  
 “ Blest be the man who spares these *Stones*,  
 “ And curst be he that moves my bones.”

The BRIDGE, intended to be built near West Haprew, will be a happy conveyance to travellers, on the new road leading from Peebles to Glasgow, and of great utility to the country.

There are several conspicuous Hills in this parish, as Penvalla, Drigherton, Trahanah, &c.

## TRAQUAIR PARISH.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Traquair.

Traquair

Traquair House

| Traquair mill

| Howford

M

Grieston

Grieston	Damhead shield
Slatehall	Fethan
Haugh-head, part of,	Newhall
Know	Glenlude
Tanielburn	East Bold
Riggs	West Bold
Deanfoot	Isle's walls
Walker know	Scrogbank, part of.
Damhead	

James Kennedy, Esq; of Kailzie.

Kailzie	Highland shield.
Kirkburn	

Walter Williamson, Esq; of Cardrona.

Cardrona	Standing stone.
Mains	

John Plenderleith, Esq; of Glen.

Glen	Glendean's bank.
Nether Glen	

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.

Kirkhouse.

Traquair kirk and manse:

The Crown, patron:—Mr Alexander  
Adams, minister.

The parish of Traquair is bounded on the  
north by Inverleithen ; Peebles on the north-  
west ;



west; and by Yarrow and Selkirk, in Selkirk-shire, on the west, south, and east:—Is in length, from Scrogbank to the head of Quair Water,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and 7 from Standing stone to Paddock flack.——Contains 17,290 acres, and 480 inhabitants. This extensive parish is of an irregular shape, being at two places nearly separated by the shire of Selkirk; and, though the terminations are not immediately in the parish, I shall give an unparalelled instance of an irregular boundary, viz. from the head of Glenfax Burn to Priesthope is only ten miles horizontally, but is no less than forty-five by the tract of the march with Selkirkshire.——This parish now comprehends that part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, lying south of Tweed, annexed 2d August 1674.

TRAQUAIR is a small hamlet, near the center of the parish, but is supposed to have been formerly a more considerable village.—It is almost unnecessary to mention that there is a public house at the *Mill*.

TRAQUAIR HOUSE, the seat of the noble Earl of that name, is a large and antient building, on the banks of Tweed and Quair. The venerable yet elegant appearance of this house, or rather palace, as Dr Penne-cuik terms it, has not less the air of regal grandeur, than the extensive policy and gardens have of taste and judgment.—It is

not particularly known at what time, or by whom the oldest part of this noble structure was built ; but a later addition bears a date : The recent plantation on the front of the *Cadon bank*, should be an example for improvements of the same kind on hills, which can scarce be applied to any other purposes.

BUSH ABOON TRAQUAIR; the retreat of mutual loves, and theme of musical Bards ; where, it is said, a son of Murray of Philiphaugh, was wont to meet a daughter of Stewart of Traquair : Lest this subject of antient verse should mutilate into oblivion or obscurity, the late Lord of Traquair caused a clump of firs to be planted near the spot.—A laudable example to preserve reliques of antiquity.

MINCH MUIR, over which the old road to Selkirk passes, is a large and spreading mountain, 2285 feet above the sea's flow : On the north side of which, and near the road, is the *Cheese Well*, a remarkable fine spring, which affords a delicious treat to the eager sportsman, watchful shepherd, and wearied traveller.

BOLD is a populous village, near which is a standing stone, called the *Cross*.——An attempt is now making, to sink a lead mine above Bold ; an undertaking which, if crowned with success, will be a valuable acquisition to its worthy proprietor, and a happy source of wealth to the country.

GLEN



GLEN is a lonely, yet pleasant villa, on Quair-side, formerly possess'd by Cranston and Veitch. Mr Borthwick, in his feudal dignities, has " Sarah of Glen, Peebles-shire," amongst the ladies who swore allegiance to Edward I. of England, 1296.—Above Glen, is *Gums-cleugh*, a frightful chasm.

KIRK-HOUSE, till lately in the name of Cassie.—The house is now ruinous.

KAILZIE, formerly in the possession of Plenderleith, and since of Scott.—The situation near Tweed, and vast improvements on this seat, are inexpressibly pleasing; and the extension of the policy, by the present proprietor, will add not a little to its value.—The church, now suppressed, stood at Kirk-burn.

BIRKS CAIRN is a remarkable large and regular built pile of stones, on the summit of the *Yellow Myre*, by which the Drove road passes.

CARDRONA: The house and parks here, are no small incitement to a resident proprietor, and the peculiar situation, within view of Tweed, is not less desirable.—The *Tower*, above this, is an entire vestige and specimen of the defensive buildings in use, when precaution was the only security for property, and feudal despotism for superiority. These forts, says an author, were called " *Peel, Pile, Bastile, Keep, or Tower*, " and were not strong enough to hold out  
" a

“ a siege, nor so weak as to be given up  
“ for words,” and adds,

“ At Linlithgow was then a *Peel*,  
“ Meikle, and stark, and stuffed weel.”

Near *Standing Stone*, is a large stone, standing erect, but for what purpose is not known.

# T W E E D S M U I R P A R I S H.

The Right Honorable James Montgomery,  
Esq; Lord Chief Baron.

Tweedsmuir	Nether Minzion
Dikeheads	Upper Minzion.
Linnfoot	

Thomas Tweedie, Esq; of Oliver.

Oliver	Beild
Oliver riggs	Newbigging.

The Right Honourable the Earl of March.

Hairstanes	Forkfoots
Crook	Cockieland
Crookhaugh	Talla
Half mile house	Talla linnfoot
Cadger acre	Fruid
Glenisco	Blair sheep.

William



William Loch, Esq; of Hawkshaw.	
Hawkshaw	Tweedshaws.
Earlshaugh	

Alexander Hunter, Esq; of Polmood.	
Fingland	Badleau
Glencraigie	Tweedhope braefoot.

Sir James Nasmyth, Baronet, of Posso.	
Glenbreck	Glenbreck riggs.

Michael Anderson, Esq; of Tushielaw.	
Carter-hope	Marchwell

Tweedsmuir kirk and manse:  
 Earl of March patron :—Mr Thomas  
 Muschet, minister.

Tweedsmuir is bounded on the north by Drummelzier; on the west by Crawford John, in Clydesdale; on the south by Mosfat, in Dumfries-shire; and by that part of the parish of Lyne, called *Meggot*, on the east :—Its greatest extent, from Crook to Cor-Craighead, is 9 miles; and is, from east to west, 8 in breadth.——Contains 23,380 acres, and 250 inhabitants. This very extensive parish of Tweedsmuir, so called from its local situation on the mountainous sources of Tweed River, is by much the largest in the county; and though there is but a small

small proportion of it cultivated, yet there are many parts of it might be improved to advantage; and notwithstanding these arable wastes, so averse are store-masters to improvement, that numbers of their sheep perish for want of food and shelter. Tweedsmuir is particularly adapted for the encrease of sheep, not less than 1000 score having their existence in it; and were ignorance and prejudice extirpated from the minds of the tenantry, they would suffer less from the severity of the seasons.

TWEEDSMUIR KIRK is situated on a small mount, called the *Quarter know*; supposed to have been a place for the worship of the Druids; as are also a few erect stones, in a circular form above the bridge, which I have called, in the Map, a *Druidical Temple*; but with how much truth, I cannot determine. Near to the bridge is a small, but rapid cataract, called *Carlow's Linn*; and a little above that, on the west side of Tweed, is a tumulus of earth, called the *Giants Grave*, said to have been the burial place of one of these heroes of romance, whose gigantic stature intimidated weak minds to obedience, and a belief of his being preternatural. This free-booter, being thought too urgent in his contributions, was shot in ambush by a *Little John*.

OLIVER CASTLE was the paternal seat of the Frasers, now of Lovat. "This  
" noble



“ noble and antient family,” says Nisbet,  
 “ were originally from France, and settled  
 “ in Scotland, so early as in the reign of  
 “ Achaius, 794, coeval with Charlemagne.  
 “ The posterity of this emigrant were Thanés  
 “ of the Isle of Man, and afterwards in  
 “ Tweeddale, where they first assumed the  
 “ name from the French strawberry, *Fraffes*.  
 “ In the reign of Malcolm IV. they pos-  
 “ sessed an immense tract of lands in the south  
 “ of Scotland, particularly in Tweeddale,  
 “ and were dignified with the power of  
 “ High Sheriff of the county;” and “ in  
 “ the reigns of Alexander II. III. and dur-  
 “ ing the minority of the Queen, Sir Simon  
 “ Fraser, Lord of Oliver Castle, 1292, with  
 “ the true heroism of a sound patriot, whose  
 “ ambition knew no other wish than to de-  
 “ fend his country from an approaching  
 “ conquest, fought and defeated, with the  
 “ assistance of Cummin and 10,000 Scots, a  
 “ superior number of Edward I.’s army  
 “ near Roslin, 27th Feb. 1303; but he  
 “ did not long enjoy these merited honors,  
 “ for he, like the renowned Sir William  
 “ Wallace, was put into the hands of Ed-  
 “ ward, and like him, died a martyr to his  
 “ country’s wrongs.

“ His son being sent into exile in France,  
 “ left his two sisters in possession of the e-  
 “ state; who, soon after, divided the lands  
 “ in marriage with Fleming of Wigton and

“ Hay of Yester; but hearing of the unexpected success of Robert Bruce, returned to claim his right, and support that of his country. The king, however, on his remonstrance, finding the possessors in nowise willing to relinquish so valuable a property, granted him an equivalent of lands in the north;” notwithstanding which, these noble families have now no interest in Tweeddale.

Buchanan of Auchmar, in his inquiry into the genealogy of antient Scots surnames, says, “ That great man, and loyal patriot, Sir Simon Fraser, so famous in the reign of Robert I. was *Lord of Tweeddale*, and resided at Oliver Castle in that county;” and adds “ that the Tweedies, now possessors of that castle and adjacent estate, are supposed to be descended from the antient Frasers, now of Lovat.”

How the Tweedies became proprietors of Oliver Castle, &c. is variously conjectured; but I have heard that they resided at Drummelzier, in James I.’s time.—— The castle of Oliver, now so ruinous as to be scarcely discernible, is a forcible emblem of the instability of human affairs.

BEILD, the post office and inn at the second stage on the road from Edinburgh to Moffat; near which is the *Cadger Acre*, said to have been a grant given by the first Earl of March, about the year 1700, on a complaint



plaint that the country people refused to accommodate these itinerant merchants, called *Cadgers*.

*CROOK* is an inn at the second stage on the road to Moffat:—A small cot-house within a few yards of the inn, belongs to the parish of Drummelzier; and the farm of Hairstones, opposite to it, gave rise to the vulgar apophthegm that “Tweed runs between the *Crook* and the *Hearthstone*.”

*BROAD LAW* of *Hairstone*, as it is commonly called, is a large mountain, whose summit, 2850 feet above the sea's level, might admit of a circuit horse-race of two miles, without the smallest inequality of surface. The view from this attic plain is very extensive; and is much frequented by the curious and sportsmen.—There is a remarkable fine spring, called *Geddes's wall*, near the top.

Near *Glenisco* is the remains of a circular camp, called *Chester-lees*, from whence affirmed to be *Roman*.

*HAWKSHAW* was formerly the residence of Porteous, allowed chief of the name, and the armorial bearing of that family, has, for a motto, “Let the Hawk Shaw.”—Near this, are faint vestiges of a chapel and burial ground, where the head of Monk, in statuary, was some time since found.

*FALLA Moss*; near which a detachment of sixteen horsemen, from Oliver Cromwell's

camp, at Biggar, were surpris'd and barbarously murdered by Porteous of Hawkshaw, and a number of country people, assembled for that sanguinary purpose: It is said, that having secured the soldiers, they each agreed to imbrue their hands in the blood of these innocent men; but one, more humane than the rest, having given the blow with less temerity, his victim recovered strength enough to escape a few miles, where he sunk beneath a load of merciless wounds: The other unhappy men were buried in the *Falla Moss*.—A little to the east is the *Resting stone*, where a female traveller perished through the severity of the weather.

EARLSHAUGH; a wild and solitary site for a *slate house*, yet proper for a hunting seat. Above it is a hill, called the *Crown of Scotland*; for what reason I cannot conceive.

TWEED'S CROSS is generally thought to have been a place of Druidical worship to the Sun; and, it is more than probable, that it afterwards became a mark of direction on so precarious a pass, as well as a terminate point of division between the shires.—From this eminence, it is vulgarly understood, the Rivers Clyde, Annan and Tweed issues; nay, modern, as well as antient geographers, have derived a sort of credit, from exploring sources unknown to them, and delineating the heads of these three Rivers to be with-  
in



in half a mile of each other, certain, however, it is, that there is no branch of Clyde within two miles of Tweed's Cross, or *Errick-stane brae*.

Tweed's Cross, from its elevated situation, 1632 feet above the sea, antiquity, and public resort, claims a pre-eminence to every other human erection of the kind in the south of Scotland; for here the solitary traveller, after having gained the summit of a rugged path, may "Rest and be thankful," \* contrast the distant prospect before, with the gloomy confines he has just left, and enjoy the salutary hope of proceeding on the decent to Moffat with more facility; where, perhaps, he means to aid nature with the salubrity of the air, and medicinal virtues of the Spaw Waters.

Dr Pennecuik, and most others, calculate the length of Tweeddale to be, from Tweed's Cross to Gaithopeknow, *twenty six Scots miles east and west*; but, I hope, the distance and bearing in the Map will evince the falsity of such an assertion.

TWEEDSHAWs, so called from the few frigid plants (for trees they cannot be termed) that grow, or rather exist near this lonely mansion, a mean, but comfortable Ale-house by the road side: It boasts however, of being the highest habitable residence, if  
Shotts

\* Inscribed on a seat on Glencroë in Argyle-shire

Shotts may be excepted, and that, near it, the longest River in Scotland rises at a fountain called *Tweed's Well*.

TWEEDHOPE BRAEFOOT is a more eligible public house, near a small brook, erroneously, I think, called *Smidhope*.—On the road between this and the *Beild*, there are four or five large *Cairns* of stones, but for what purpose collected is not known. From the report that a branch of the Roman Road, leading from Brunswick to Ardoch fort, passes over Errickstane brae, along the Post road and entering Clydesdale on Coulter heights, I would imagine that these piles were objects of direction down this narrow vale, being placed nearly at equal distances.

Near to Tweed's Cross is the *Beef-stand*, or *M'Cleran's leap*, where a party of troops, escorting some of the infatuated rebels in 1745, for execution at Carlisle, a fellow, under pretence of easing nature, escaped down the grassy precipice, during a thick mist, and, fortunately for him, was never retaken.

HARTFIELD or *Hart Fell*, is a huge mountain, on the boundary of the county with Dumfries-shire, whose greatest height is 2918 feet above the level of the sea, and esteemed the highest Hill in Scotland, south of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. The very extensive view to the south, east and west, induces many to climb the difficult access of this Law, from the summit of which may be seen at least nineteen counties. On the south  
skirt



skirt of the hill is *Hartfield Spaw*, from which Chalybeate waters is transported for the cure of many ulcerous disorders.

GAMESHOPE LOCH is a small piece of water, in the bosom of an uninhabitable glen, below which the burn is a continued course of small cataracts for one mile, and is called *Gameshope Linns*.—Here, and in *Talla Linns*, are a species of the Eagle, called *Ern*, who build and breed in the rocky parts of this noisy chasm.

Near the head of this burn is a projecting rock, called *Gameshope castle*.

WHITE-COOM-EDGE is a pointed hill, almost perpendicular, on the east and south side. It is thought this eminence is somewhat higher than Hartfield; but as it was, as is often here, misty, when I was on that survey, I cannot determine how much.

Below this hill, on the east side, is *Loch Skene*, a remarkable sheet of water, on a plain about 1300 feet above the sea's flow; from which runs a small brook, falling at once 350 feet, into a basin near the head of Moffat water: This is perhaps the highest Cataract in the world, but for want of a proper supply of water, is not heard a great way off. It is called the *Grey mare's tail*.

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